SUPPLÉMENT

AUX

ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

CAHIER No. 32

THE LIBRARY OF EGYPTIAN MUSEUM

by

DIA' ABOU-GHAZI

CAIRO
General Organization for Government
Printing Offices
1988

SUPPLÉMENT

AUX

ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

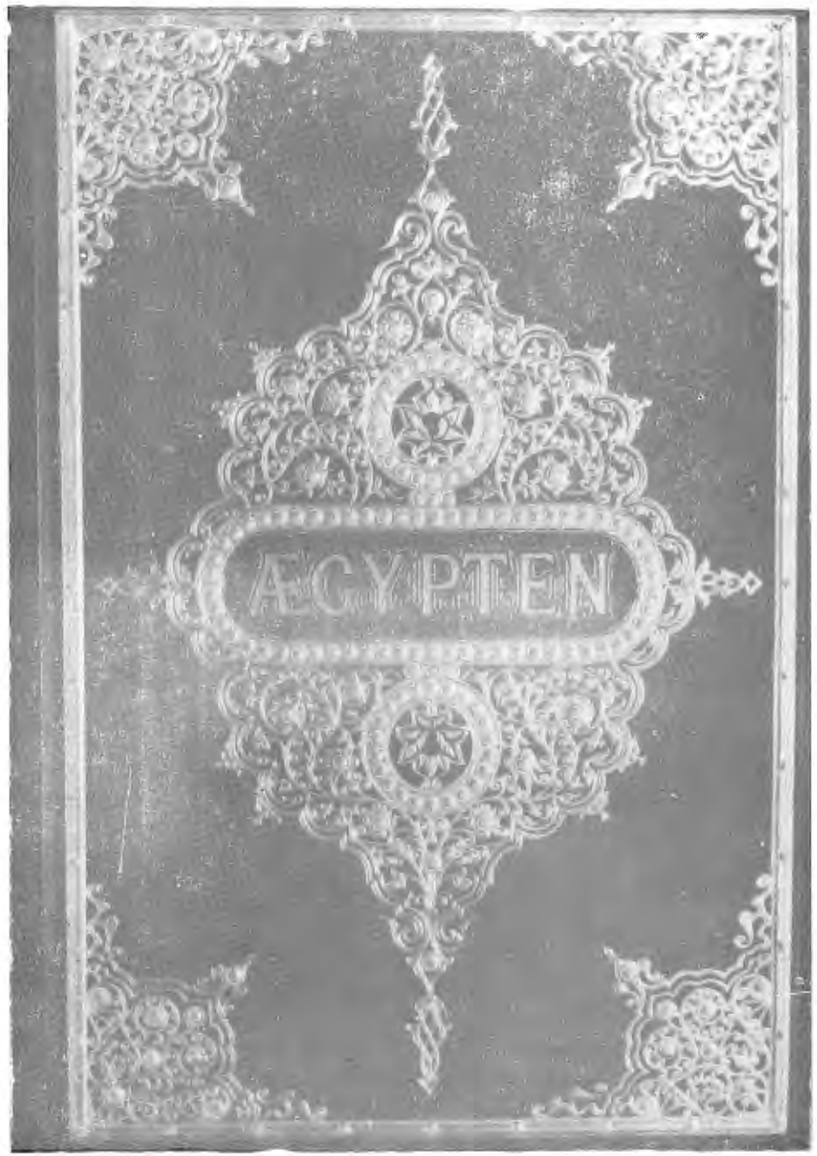
CAHIER No. 32

THE LIBRARY OF EGYPTIAN MUSEUM

by

DIA' ABOU-GHAZI

CAIRO
General Organization for Government
Printing Offices
1988



An example of the magnificent binding used in the 19th century (1880). The cover is nicely decorated with guilded design and turquoise beads, in an Islamic type.

Table of Contents

FOREWORD

I found it very convenient to gather the history of the Library in this cahier in the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the building. Thus Annales LXVII and its supplement are consecrated to celebrate such an occasion. Both reveals incidents in the history of the Museum and the Library. A story of 80th year nice to recall while celebrating such an occasion with all hope to be always under the same enthusiasm and care that caused such being and success.

Dia' Abou-Ghazi.

THE LIBRARY HISTORY

The Library Till 1925

It seems that the idea of developing the Library began in the time of Loret. The sum of L.E. 300 was assigned by the Committee of Archaeology for such purpose. This sum was originally for the sale-desk that means that no special budget was contributed for the Library till this year (1899), in which the Library only possessed :

— Few books of big works.

— Brochures necessary for studying Egyptology.

This means that the Library was nearly nothing. Let us quote Maspero who replaced Loret and thus became responsible for dispensing the mentioned sum. "Les lacunes y étaient telles que j'ai dû faire les premiers achats presque sans ordre, selon les occasions qui s'offraient au Caire même, et selon les exigences immédiates des savants attachés au Service".

Maspero began to use the mentioned sum in 1900. The sum of L.E. 219.965 mill. was spent for buying books and L.E. 52.650 mill. for binding. Total L.E. 272.615 mill.

In the report of 1903 we find more progress. The Library acquired a thousand of books and more brochures.

Again we quote Maspero : (p. 112).

"Notre bibliothèque a continué de s'enrichir : elle a acheté ou reçu en don, cette année, un millier de volumes et de brochures nouvelles. J'ai dû m'adjoindre les services d'un employé spécial, M. Ducros, pour la mettre en ordre, la classer et en rédiger le catalogue. Les opérations préliminaires de cette entreprise ont pris fin en décembre. La confection des fiches commence, et j'espère que nous ne reverrons plus reparaitre le désordre qui nous a fait perdre naguère quelques-uns de nos volumes les plus précieux".

By appointing a librarian in 1903 matters began to take its way to regular work.

Mr. Ducros, first librarian, took the charge of arranging the books and preparing the cards through August and September.

But this latter work went slowly owing to being more indulged in arranging the books. For three years, 1904 - 1906, Ducros worked for the welfare of the Library (his works are detailed below in p. 13-15).

Through these three years not only books were increased but subsequently the cases also. In the year 1904 the ground floor was wholly furnished(1). In the following year (1905) Maspero arranged furnishing the first floor so as to carry such work smoothly.

This was carried by Mr. Altobello the European carpenter of the Antiquities Department, and Mohamed Aissa (محمد عيسى) through 1905 to 1908. In 1910 Maspero studied with Lambert the means of enlarging the premises and utilizing the upper parts of the walls still unutilized owing to its height. This project was proposed to "Service des Villes et Bâtiments" in the same year and again in 1911. In the report of 1912 Maspero gave us some details on this project which we quote here : (p. 41 - 42).

"La place commencant à nous manquer, j'avais, en 1910, préparé un projet d'agrandissement, grâce auquel nous doublerions à peu de frais les surfaces utiles de notre bibliothèque. Comme il s'agissait de travaux délicats à exécuter sans troubler le service du prêt et de la lecture, j'avais offert à M. le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat des Villes et Bâtiments de l'exécuter moi-même à nos frais. Cette requête ayant été repoussée dans les premiers mois de 1911, je revins à la charge en décembre de la même année et le nouveau Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat, M. Macdonald, l'accueillit favorablement sur les raisons que je lui en donnai. Le travail a été réparti sur deux exercices. En 1912, M. Lambert et, sous ses ordres, l'entrepreneur Brandani, ont prolongé le plancher de l'étage au-dessus de l'espèce d'antichambre étroite et haute par laquelle on accédait à la salle du rez-de chaussée ; il nous en a coûté 106 L.E. 425 mill. que je ne regrette pas, car nous avons conquis dès à présent la place de six armoires pouvant contenir de quatre à cinq mille brochures ou volumes, selon les formats. En 1913, nous supprimerons l'escalier inutilement

(1) It seems that Mr. Parvis was charged with such work.

monumental qui encombrait deux grandes parois, et nous le remplacerons, moyennant L.E. 60 environ, par un escalier de fer en colimaçon qui n'occupera qu'un des petits coins de la pièce. Lorsque nous en aurons fini avec ce remaniement, nous aménagerons le dépôt de nos publications et le cabinet du conservateur-adjoint ; ensuite, au train dont s'augmente notre bibliothèque, il s'écoulera une quinzaine d'années au moins avant qu'il y ait besoin d'un agrandissement nouveau. Celui-ci épargnera à mon successeur immédiat les tracas que l'insuffisance et la mauvaise disposition des lieux m'ont causés."

Abolishing the staircase and replacing it by an escalator was executed in the year 1913 as detailed in the report of this year : (p. 40).

"Nous avons supprimé l'encombrant escalier en bois qui s'étalait inutilement sur deux des murs, et, comme je l'avais projeté l'an dernier, nous l'avons remplacé par un escalier tournant en fer, qui, relégué dans l'angle Sud-Est de la pièce, a rendu deux murs disponibles. Nous avons entrepris ce travail nous-mêmes, avec l'autorisation du Service des Villes et Bâtiments, et il nous en a coûté L.E. 48 ; nous avons gagné pour ce prix la place de cinq armoires énormes qui contiendront deux ou trois milliers de livres et de brochures."

Such enlargement gave a considerable place for a near future. As said by Maspero "il s'écoulera une quinzaine d'années au moins avant qu'il y ait besoin d'un agrandissement nouveau". (Rapport 1912, p. 42).

Year by year books and brochures increased in Assyriology, Egyptology, philology, semitique, history and geography of the oriental nations, through buying, exchange and donations. This produced more work in registration, preparing cards, binding books and other needed works.

In the year 1907 began a further organization : acquiring large sets as Patrologia Latina and Byzantine set (Louvre), with the intention to acquire in the following year Patrologia Grecque, Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, les conciles de Mausi, les recueils divers d'inscriptions grecques etc. The result of such project appeared in 1908 report as Maspero's report : Notre bibliothèque s'est accrue considérablement par des achats, par des dons et par des échanges : près

de deux mille cinq cents volumes y sont entrés, et nous avons pu acquérir pour elle quelques-unes des grandes collections indispensables au travail archéologique, la Patrologie grecque et latine de Migne, la Byzantine du Louvre, la Revue Archéologique depuis sa fondation. Elle commence à être aujourd'hui l'une des bibliothèques égyptologiques les plus complètes qu'il y ait au monde. (Maspero, Rapports, p. 278-279).

On 2nd April 1908 the Library lost its librarian Mr. J. Galtier (see p. 16-17 below). Mr. Munier replaced him. Supplying the Library with books went on its flourishing way, even with small budget, Munier depended on exchange and donation. He gave the great care for furnishing the Library with catalogues. He prepared cards for that and published one according to the name of the authors. Also he prepared for a subject index but left the Library before preparing it for publication.

From 1925-1950

With the resignation of Munier in 1925 the Library began another period with the following librarians :

* Antoun Zikri. (see p. 18).
* 'Abd el-Baki Youssef (see p. 19).
* Ḥakim Abou-Seif ; joined by Rizkallah Makramallah (see p. 19-21) & Aḥmed 'Abd el-Rehim Abou-Zeid (see p. 20).
* Dr. Moḥamed 'Abd el-Moḥsen el-Khachab (followed Ḥakim Abou Seif after retiring in 1948). (see p. 21).

Through this period the Library followed the same channels but in a slow way. The work in the catalogue stopped. Then the 2nd great war spoiled everything and blocked many channels. When war was over no efforts were done for regaining the usual activities. With charging Dr. el-Khachab in 1948 with the Library beside his work as curator in the Museum, he tried to revive the periodicals' exchange and re-arrange case AD that contained the offprints. But success in such matters was only attained after my appointment in September 1950.

From 1950-1984

My work in the Library began officially on 9/9/1950, but really it began several months before, through which I attended the annual inventory (1950) which took two months (June-July), according to the approval of Dr. Drioton, then President of the Antiquities Department.

Through such work that continued from April till the official date of appointment I noticed that the Library was an adequate one but spoiled through time. It needs a great push and high sincere activity. A great problem was the small budget, so I proposed a system of exchange upon equality of price. This helped us greatly in acquiring books and to the following libraries and booksellers I owe considerable causes of the success which I attained in my period :

Blackwell Oxford

The Bodleian Library, Oxford

The Brooklyn Museum Library

The Congress Library.

Dr. Rudolf Habelt, Bonn.

Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden

Bernard Quaritch, London.

Thornton & Son, Oxford.

In spite of that system of exchange, I insisted upon a good budget. I succeeded in raising it from few hundreds to about five thousands. Then the Department of Accountability accepted covering such needs of the Library without any restriction. Thanks to all of them specially Mr. Gamal Ghatas who managed the matters through the greater part of this period. Also to Mr. Kamal 'Oweda (كمال عويضة) who dealt successfully with remitting the invoices in due time while he was charged with such matters (1). Also to Mr. Moustafa Shehata.

1) When transferred to the Islamic Department he was charged with this work over his original one for a short period. I still hope that the Antiquities Administration tries to treat the matter with greater understanding.

Through the period that begins with July 1952 many ups and downs happened in our history.

Canal nationalization and wars that followed with its political effects. All this affected the exterior relations and we lost many of the libraries that used to supply our needs of books. Most of them insisted upon paying in advance which contradicted our financial regulations. But never I despaired, I tried to find a solution to every problem and outlet to any difficulty. In this critical period remained faithful to the Library :

* Dr. Rudolf Habelt.
* Otto Harrassowitz.
* J. Thornton & Son.

But owing to the irregularity in paying the invoices Dr. Rudolf Habelt insisted upon paying in advance and thus the Library lost one of its last sources even he restricted from going on with the system of exchange upon equality of price.

The fire that happened to Thornton in 1983 burnt up our relations. His remaining documents showed us indebted to him with a very big sum. I sent him the accounts several times showing the sum still standing for supplying him with our publications, but no reply even to our notes of informing him about our new publications.

The fire swallowed everything in spite of our long friendly relations.

Remained to us Harrassowitz with its great attention to our numerous subscriptions. To them the Library is greatlly indebted and thanks from me on my behalf and on behalf of all who benefited from the Library.

After few years I found myself with nearly all cases full. So new cases were made by our carpenters Mr. Taha their chief and Mohamed Sherif his clever assistant. These took place in the free middle in the ground floor (one) and the first floor (five). Also in the free places beside the staircase (one in the ground floor and five in the first floor). These cases helped greatly (end of the fiftieth and beginning of the sixtieth).

Then appeared the need for more cases so we freed the magazine in the first floor. It contained few publications which we added to the bigger one in the ground floor ; kept in it still some plans of our published publications under study. The clichets are now in the general magazine at Abbassiya, doomed by the delegate of the Government Press to be useless.

This part was prepared for the use of the Library by our carpenters with Mr. Michel as high chief and Mohamed Sherif carpenter with his assistant. It was finished in the sixtieth (28 cupboards). (see pls, X-XII).

After that I presented a project for enlarging the place (1972). It was not easily accepted. Year after, I renewed its presentation till it was approved (1974). By this the Library was to be extended to add the southern portico. In this portico was kept objects of antiquities. A part of it was in boxes which we transferred to the basement from door 9 (northern side). Also some other objects were put in the basement and few fine ones we exhibited in the garden. (see annexe 1). All this was done perfectly by the workers of the Library :

* Mohamed Rabi' 'Abd El-Sami' محمد ربيع عبد السميع
* Rabi' 'Eid ربيع عيد
* Ḥarbi 'Abd-Allah حربى عبد الله تاج الدين
* 'Abd El-Basit Imam عبد الباسط إمام
* Ḥassan Mahdi 'Eissa حسن مهدى عيسى

aided in some short periods by few of the Museum's workers :

* Ḥamed Diraz حامد دراز
* Maḥmoud 'Abd El-Khaliq محمود عبد الخالق
* Aḥmed Ragab. أحمد رجب
* Sa'ad 'Abd Allah Salamah سعد عبد الله سلامه
* Fathy Afify فتحى عفيفى
* Moḥsen Mar'y محسن مرعى

and few others.

In few months the portico was wholly free to begin the next step : Making use of the height by devising the portico to two floors. This was done through contractor called 'Ezzat Ar.is in 1975. In 1976 we made the glass windows through another one called el-Sharqawi. He done it perfectly. Then passed a year without no budget owing to administrative disturbance. The next step was the cases. In 1976 we made a model for these cases imitating the ones used in the Library. This firm made this model with all eagerness to be the one that executed such work. But unfortunately its proposed price was more than that of the Police Firm, when we began, executing such work in 1978.

By the budget of 1978-1979 we finished half the cases of the ground floor. In 1979-1980-1981 we finished the other half and those of the first floor. This time by the architect Yehya. Also I asked him to prepare 12 tables for reading, which will be to a limited extent in this new hall and to fill the free space in the magazine hall in the first floor with cases*. It needed four cases. In the following year we made the walls painting, covered the ground with olbrica. Thus all needed matters found its end, leaving the last step to year 1983. It was making an opening between the library and the new hall. This meant loosing a part from case N and O in the ground floor and case XXIX and XXX in the first floor. It was done by an able carpenter in Manial Museum called Tal'at, with the help of el-Sheihy and Moubark, carpenters in the Museum's Service. The two openings were done by a very able stone-cutter (haggar) called Mohamed under the supervision of the architect Mrs. Olfat Isma'il. This man was more than seventy years old. As expected from the older generations in Egypt he executed the matter perfectly to the utmost (see pl. XIV-XVI).

* These were transferred afterwards to the upper new hall and replaced by a very big cupboard made originally for the 2nd section in the Museum. The second of these cupboards is used now in the same upper hall.

Then smoothing the walls was carried by Mr. Hilal A. 'Abd el-'Aziz with great ability. This was the last work and ended on 22 January 1984.

Using the cases began in 1983. No need what the Library realized by such enlargement, if we know that 117 cupboards are added to both floors by such an extension beside more places for readers and librarians. (see pls. XVII-XXIII).

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND THE CARDS

In 1950 work depended on Munier catalogue which ends with 1926, and cards for the items delivered after 1926, kept in a nice case of six desks. But shortly after that, need appeared for another case. The Antiquities Department carpenter Mr. Sami supervised by the Chief carpenter Mr. Taha made another nice case with nine desks, which we began to use at the end of 1951. Again in 1954 they made us a similar one. In few years these three cases with 24 desks became full. Later I asked for two cases each of twelve desks to keep in the catalogued cards and to use for new additions. It took a long time from the Antiquities carpenter owing to the loss of the well productive attention of this department. Only we received in 1983, carelessly produced, after several claims.

Thus with increased cards preparing a second volume of the catalogue ought to be considered. Mr. Abbas Bayoumi, the Director General of the Museum decreed an order to begin such work with Dr. el-Khachab under his supervision.

For making such work we have to follow the following steps:

1. Revising the cards : such revision meant preparing the books for revision. I was concerned with this act. Dr. el-Khachab part was to read the card and I follow this as indicated on the book (author, title, printing place and year). Each card was given a number.
2. The second step was my part : Revising each book again according to its card adding any needed information.
3. The third step was also mine : writing the revised items for printing. In this we followed the first volume, two columns in each page.
4. After finishing this act minutely, I put the books in front of its cases to be arranged in its place by the workers. Also I return the cards to its desks.
5. In the meantime I engaged myself with making cards to every article in our set of periodicals and recueils. These I added to the printing lists.

Mr. Abbas Bayoumi in his directorship asked me few times about the progress of work. Saying to him once that it is slowly going as Dr. el-Khachab is giving it a secondary attention, he asked me to work by myself, beside extra working with Dr. el-Khachab, in case he be ready for such work.

This gave the work a great systematic progress. The last letters (S-Z) I made wholly alone.

Once Dr. Anwar Shoukry visited the Library, he asked about the catalogue. He proposed to begin its printing volume by volume. I found this a very intelligent idea. At once I acquired the approval of printing it. According to the financial regulations we asked the Government Printing Office and they accepted its printing. After several technical troubles we were able to finish with the first volume including letters A-C. It appeared in 1966.

By this time Mr. 'Abbas Bayoumi was on bension but we minded to send him a copy from each volume on its appearance as he was eagerly interested to see such work a real fact.

The next year, 1967, appeared the second volume (D-G), then elapsed one year without being able to deliver the third volume owing to administrative changes that happened at that time. But in the following year matters went easily then smoothly with being responsible about editing the Department publications.

The volumes that appeared till now are as follows :

1. Letters A-C 1966,
2. Letters D-G, 1967,
3. Letters H-L, 1970,
4. Letters M-Q, 1973,
5. Letters R-U, 1984,

still under printing :

6. a. Letters V-Z (proofs(1) are under revision).

b. A supplement for the letters that appeared.

c. Periodicals.

d. Subject index.

e. Necrology.

Printing such catalogue is not an easy matter. It takes much work from the press, but thanks to all printers who shared in this matter through these long years. Being ended successfully I forgot the delay we suffered for certain time.

Also, seeing its usefulness here and abroad, I feel wholly satisfied and greatly happy, that after a hard exhausting work of more than a quarter of a century a useful cheap reference is now available to all. The Library is of more help to all interested even when they are far from its seats.

(1) Dr. Khachab only shared in revising the Greek and Hebrew words in the first three volumes only. The whole revision I did lonely.

THE LIBRARIANS (pls. I-IX).

In 1903 Maspero appointed Mr. Ducros as librarian. He was the first to acquire such job.

With one librarian the Library used to work up till January 1984 except in short periods in which Mr. Rizk-Allah Macramallah was attached to the Library with Ḥakim Abou-Seiff as librarian. In this period also Ahmed Abou-Zeid worked as assistant for a short time. Also in 1950-1952, when Miss Dia' Abou-Ghazi was appointed librarian, she worked with Dr. el-Khachab being charged with the Library affairs since the last quarter of 1948. This joint period ended in December 1952.(1)

Back with each librarian :

Hippolyte A. Ducros :

— Anthropologist, ethnographer, botanist. These were his main specialities.

— Charged with the Library's affairs in 1903.

— He began by arranging the books methodically. This he finished in December 1903.

— Followed this, preparing the cards but arranging the books took the greater part. In the meantime it affected the meant progress for the cards.

— In 1906 Mr. Ducros gave up his work in the Library to enter in a sanitary job.

— To sum up his work for the Library I quote Maspero. "Il a rangé nos armoires, mis sur fiches notre catalogue des livres et une partie de notre catalogue des monuments". (voir Rapports, p. 219 cf. p. 144).

— A word to say here after Maspero "Nous regretterons tous le départ de ce collaborateur discret, travailleur et courtois." (ibid. p. 219).

— His activities beside his work in the Library and the Museum was connected with his own specialty :

(1) Administral order No. 2275 (20-10-1952) signed by Mr. 'Abbas Bayoumi, acting as Director General of the Antiquities Service.

— Titular member in the "Institut d'Égypte" since 6 December 1920, replacing Dr. Abbate Pacha and representing the 4e section : Medicine, agronomie et histoire naturelle.

— 13 May 1929 honorary member in the same Institute representing Chindrieux, Savoie. He occupied such membership till 1946. In the session of 13 May 1946, M.P. Jouguet as president of l'Institut d'Égypte announced his death (BIE, XXVIII- sess. 1945-1946, p. 283), cf. the list of associated members in BIE, XXVII (1944-1945), p. 488.

— Of his writings :

1901 : De quelques falsifications du café Moka. BIE, 1901, Quatrième série, No. 2, p. 293-306 & 9 pl., Le Caire, 1902.

1902 : La farine et sa reconnaissance par le microscope. BIE, 1902, quatrième série, No. 3 (séance du 7 Février 1902), p. 59-70, Le Caire, 1903.

1903 : Note sur du bois et du charbon trouvés au VIIe pylone à Karnak. ASAE, 1903, IV, p. 187-189.

1906 : Étude et analyse d'une roche trouvée à Karnak (1903-1905). ASAE, VII, p. 19-26.

Note sur une produit metallurgique et une turquoise du Sinai. ASAE, VII, p. 27-32.

1908 : Le poivre et ses falsifications. BIE, 5e série, T. II, fasc. 2 (séance du 9 Novembre 1908), p. 185-194, Le Caire, 1909.

1908 : Étude sur les balances égyptiennes. ASAE, IX, p. 32-53.

1910 : Deuxième étude sur les balances égyptiennes. ASAE, X, p. 240-253.

1911 : Troisième étude sur les balances égyptiennes. ASAE, XI, p. 251-256.

1914 : L'arbre ash des anciens Égyptiens. ASAE, XIV, p. 1-12.

1925 : Note sur le poignard qui tua Kléber (la propriété Zervudaki). BIE, VII, (séance du 12 Janvier 1925), p. 33-39 + 1 pl. (résumé, p. 287-288).

1930 : Essai sur le droguier populaire arabe de l'inspectorat des pharmacies du Caire. MIE, XV (VIII + 165 pages, 9 pl.).

1936 : Note sur le Derdar. BIE, XVIII, fasc. 1 (séance du 13 Janvier 1936), p. 117-121, (résumé p. 257-258).

Léon Barry :

* Léon Barry succeeded Ducros in 1906, only for several months owing to his bad health.

Member in l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale (1903) and in Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome.

Of his writings :

1903 : Un papyrus grec. Petition des fermiers de Soknopaiou Nésos au stratège (Collection Cattaoui). BIFAOC, 3, p. 187- 202.

1905 : With Lefebvre (G.) - Rapport sur les fouilles exécutées à Tehnéh en 1903 - 1904. ASAE, VI, p. 141-158. (dated 1904).

1906 : Notice sur quelques pierre gnostiques. ASAE, VII, p. 241-249. (I. Amulette coll. du docteur Fouquet (p. 241-245) ; II. Intailles gnostiques du Musée du Caire(1). (p. 241 - 249).

---

* cf. Who is who in Egyptology, 2nd edition, p. 110.

(1) The first to treat such objects of the Egyptian Museum cf. ibid., p. 245.

1906 (*cont.*): Sur une lampe en terre cuite. Le culte des Tyndarides dans l'Égypte Gréco-Romaine. BIFAOC, 5, 165-181.

1908 : Amicitiae Sacrum - editeur Alphonse Lemerre. Paris, 1908.

Deux documents concernant l'archéologie chrétienne (une adjuration chrétienne, p. 61-63 ; Fragment d'un sermon sur la Cène, p. 63-69). BIFAOC, 6, p. 61-69 (collections de la bibliothèque de l'IFAOC).

Unseen : Au pays du mystère et de la mort.

In his book "Amicitiae sacrum" he wrote very nice sayings, from which I quote : (p. 75, 76).

A toutes les minutes de ta vie, efforce toi de devenir meilleur et plus indulgent. S'il ne t'est point donné de vivre glorieusement, du moins tu peux arriver à bien vivre.

Ne te décourage jamais après un échec et ne te laisse point enivrer par un succès. Fais ton profit de l'un et de l'autre.

Aime à souffrir. Regarde la douleur bien en face. Elle t'enseignera toujours quelque chose ! La sérénité ne s'acquiert que par une longue habitude de la douleur. Et la puissance d'une âme sereine est infinie

Such maxims reveal clearly his personality and his distinguished view appear more clearer from the preface of this book (p. III) ".. parmi les doutes, les tristesses, les lassitudes qui envahissent le champ misérable de notre existence, quelque chose peut encore germer de nos âmes et répandre autour de nous son parfum ; c'est l'amour de la beauté morale, de la bonté".

Émile (Joseph) Galtier (1)

— Born on 23-8-1864.

— Succeeded Barry in July 1906.

— French Orientalist and distinguished in English and German languages. As expressed by Maspero "nous aurons en lui un auxiliaire précieux" (Rapports, p. 220).

1) See Who is Who in Egyptology, 2nd edition, p. 110.

— Member in l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire.

— Professor in l'Université de France.

— Made his studies at l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes. Intersted in different fields (see Maspero, op. cit., p. 279).

— His personality is well described by Maspero : Très méfiant de lui-même et un peu sauvage de nature, Il travaillait pour se satisfaire plûtot que pour gagner l'estime de ses confrères. (ibid).

— For his writings see Cat. de la Bibliothèque 1928, p. 357-358, 1967, p. 1023 & BIFAOC, vols. II-VI.

— Died on 2 April 1908, 44 years old, leaving studies on la littérature arabe chrétienne de l'Égypte to which he consecrated his last years. (cf. Maspero, Rapports, p. 279 & Dawson, Who is who in Egyptology: BIFAOC., VI, p. 193-194).

Henri Munier

— His father came to Egypt in 1881 as a teacher for French language and literature in secondary schools.

— Born on 14 July 1884.

— Appointed librarian by Maspero in 1908.

— He carried this job through 1908-1925.

— These seventeen years were years of success to the Library.

— He finished with preparing the cards which appeared as catalogue in 1928.

— Consecrated a great part of his time in preparing cards according to subject.

— Prepared the three index volumes of Annales du Service des Antiquités published in 1911, 1921, 1931, facilitating search in thirty volumes of the Annales. Each index is consecrated for ten volumes.

These with the Library catalogue (1928) form a formidable bibliography for all interested in ancient studies. As well as his "Tables de la Description de l'Égypte .... Le Caire, 1943."

— Here ended a phase of his life to begin another one of 20 years (1925-1945) as secretary of the Egyptian Geographical Society. Such phase was distinguished by his great interest in :

— Developing its library by increasing acquisitions and preparing cards.

— The same for its Ethnographical Museum.

— Making distinguished additions to its set of maps.

— Looking after its publications.

— Such functions he exercised perfectly and with great conscience. As librarian he always carried as said by Goby, the role of "President de thèse." (ASAE. XLVIII, p.289).

— As bibliographer and coptisant he left many studies in various periodicals, distinguished among these periodicals:

ASAE., vols. XIII-XXIV.

BIFAOC, vols. XII-XV.

BSAA, Vols XX, XXII, XXX.

BSAC, Ts. I,III-IX.

BSG. Ts. XIV-XXI.

— J.E. Goby compiled most of his writings (79 works). See ASAE., XLVIII, p. 294-298.

— Died on 19 or 20 August 1945 (see Bourse Égyptienne,20 August 1945 ; Rayon d'Égypte 9 September 1945,ASAE, XLVIII, p. 285-298; BSRGÉ, XXI, p. 313-314; Who is, who in Egyptology, p. 209).

Antone Zikri

— Antone Zikri replaced Munier.

— He was satisfied with his work and occupied it till retirement (60 age old).

— Issued certain booklets on Egyptological subjects: religion, hieroglyphic, guide to the pyramids and Egyptian Museum. (See Arabic Section p. 58).

— Translated the book of J. Guiart on Egyptian medicine and mummification.

— Died in 1951 in an accident while going to Fayoum ,

ʿAbd el-Baqi Youssef : 1904(Mit-Ghamr)—1961 (Cairo) (1).

— His activities is greater in the field of Archaeology where he worked in various inspectorates. First in saving Nubia monuments (second campaign) with Emery for six years. Two years as Inspector of Edfou, one in Sohag and another in Louqsor. Then chief inspector of Upper Egypt, through this he discovered numerous objects. But with the need to a librarian he was transferred to Cairo.

— Worked as librarian for several years. Then as curator of the Coptic Museum. This gave him an opportunity to excavate in Abou-Mina and Tell-Basta.

— Ended his life as first curator of the Egyptian Museum (2nd section) 1960-1961.

— Died after a short illness (1961).

Ḥakim Abou-Seif : (29 - 10 - 1889 - 7 - 4 - 1951).(2)

— He began as archaeologist and worked in different sites, (e g. Tanta, Minya, Saqqara, Giza), minding always to publish articles on his work in ASAE : XXI, p. 214-221 ; XXIV, 91-96, 146-150 ; XXVI, p. 32-38 ; XXVII, 32-38, XXVIII, 61-65. (Details in the Library Catalogue).

— Discovered two granite sarcophagi in Samannûd in 1924, registered in the Egyptian Museum under 48446 (Sheb-min) and 48447 (ʿAnkh - ḫor). (G. 49).

---

1) Thanks for Mr. Girgis Daoud Girgis Director of the Coptic Museum for helping in acquiring some information and photo from Mr. ʿAbd el-Baqi family.

2) Thanks for Mrs. Kamilia el-Mansoury Director General in the Antiquities Department and her co-operatores Miss : Zeinab ʿAbd el-Monʿim Aḥmed & Amel Aḥmed ʿAly in acquiring more dated information.

— Discovered two painted Old Kingdom statuettes at Zawiyet el-Amwat in 1926 registered in the Museum under J.E. 51923, 51924. (P. 32 No. 6 pup. C).

— Being inspector of el-Minya, he discovered two sarcophagues at Touna el-Gebel on which he published a report ASAE, 28, p. 61-65, Rapport sur deux sarcophages découverts à Touna el-Gebel.-Le Caire 1928, (cf. ibid. p. 66-79 A study of one of them by Dr. Sami Gabra).

— Administratively he helped Dr. Sami Gabra in his excavations at Tuna el-Gebel, and minded always to give reports on administrative problems.

— Directed cleaning work at the pyramids for the royal visit of 1939 on which he wrote an interesting article titled :

Dégagement de la face est de la pyramide de Chéops (Février-Mai 1940), ASAE, 46, p. 235-238. — Le Caire, 1947.

— Appointed in the Coptic Museum as sub-curator on 21 - 9 - 1940 (Ministral decree No. 134).

— Appointed for the Library in 1946 (Ministral decree No. 6718, dated 17-3 - 1946) till 1949, the year in which he retired (29 - 10 - 1949).

— Died on 7 - 4 - 1951.

Aḥmed Abd el-Reḥim Abou-Zeid :

— Worked as assistant librarian for few years then left to Fouad I University (Cairo University) - Faculty of Arts-Classical section.

— Died in the seventieth. (15-3-1976).

Rizkallah Naguib Makramallah (1903 - 1949) : (1)

— Born on 1st July 1903 of a well known Coptic family.

(1) For his full biography see ASAE, LIV (1956), p. 43-46, cf. also ASAE, LXVI, p. 27-28, and the Library Catalogue, p. 1827.

— Received his primary and secondary education in the French School of Khoronfish.

— In 1923 he was among the first group who joined the section of Egyptology, later attached to the Egyptian University (Cairo University) and took his degree in 1928.

— In 1929 he worked with the Nubian expedition directed by Emery.

— 1931-1937 called to assume the duties of asssistant director of works at Saqqarah (see ASAE, LXVI).

— 1937 chief inspector for Upper Egypt at Luxor.

— 1939 Lecturer in Fouad I Universit (Cairo University).

— 1941 Lecturer in Farouk I University (Alexandria University).

— For political reasons he was transferred to the Antiquities Department against his wish.

— Since then he was attached to the Library, without any fixed responsibility.

— Tried to be of help to the running work till his sudden death on 11 November 1949 which ended his sufferings from heart troubles.

Dr. Moḥamed 'Abd el-Moḥsen el-Khachab

— With the retiring of Mr. Ḥakim Abou-Seif, Dr. el-Khachab was charged with the Library affairs beside his work as Numismat in the Egyptian Museum (July 1948).

— He gave attention to arranging case AD and to re-continue exchanging periodicals.

— Feeling somewhat overwhelmed by working in the Library and the Museum he seeked to appoint a librarian.

— Such idea found its success when this proposal fell upon Dr. Dia' Abou-Ghazi.

— By her appointment she carried all work in the Library.

— Dr. el-Khachab remained heading the Library till December 1952.

Dr. Dia Mahmoud Abou - Ghazi

— Appointed in the Library in September 1950 after acquiring the diplome of the Institute of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, University Fouad I in 1949 and beginning to prepare her doctorat thesis.

— She gave all her time to the Library and acquired for it success after success in :

— Arranging the Library relations with externa' bookshops, a matter that helped greatly in acquiring the books that lacked the Library since the second Mondial War.

— Putting periodicals' exchange on its active way and widening its scope.

— Suggested a new system of exchange, upon equality of prices, through such system the Library acquired more and more books.

— Activitated the publications by adding new items and new sets.

— Also by reprinting the out of print ones.

— Arranged AD cupboard by giving a secondary number to each article so as to have control upon its using.

— Made articles'-cards for the set of periodicals existing in the Library beginning with 1927. This added richness to the Library catalogue (see p. 10).

— Began the same for previous years and for reviews (comptes-rendus). The finished one are included in the Library catalogue.

— Through such activities the Library gained greater fame and became most necessary to students and researchers from everywhere.

— Made great efforts for widening the Library and succeeded in that (see p. 7-9).

— At her appointement the set of the Library counted 22226 (6-6-50). On her leaving on 24-1-1984 it reached 37843.

— 24-1-1984 is the official date of her retirement but being with still standing works concerning the Library and the publications she continued to work voluntary.

— In this period she registered the new books and periodicals.

— Being editress of certain items she revised the proofs of :

* Jequier, Deux pyramids du Moyen Empire (photographic edition)).

* Jequier, la pyramide d'Aba. (photographic edition).

* Wiet (G.) - Lampes et bouteilles en verre. Edition phot. 1982.

* —, Objets en cuivre (photographic edition after adding a preface and the errata to the texts).

All of them appeared by now.

* The first volume of the "catalogue général" of the Coptic Museum-Stelae adding a preface and indexes. Expecting its deliverance from time to time. (appeared).

* Pages from excavations at Saqqara and Memphis - memorial for Dr. Ahmed Badawy-Vies et Travaux 4 (appeared).

* From Tasa to Touna-memorial for Dr. Sami Gabra-Vies et Travaux 2 (appeared).

* Index for Volumes XXXI-XL of the "Annales".

* Varia in conservation and archaeology, memorial for Dr. Zaki Iskander. Vies et Travaux 3. (In press).

* Annales du Service des Antiquités ts. 66 and 67 with their supplements cahier nos. 30, 31.[1]

* By now Annales 66 is printed 67 and the supplements Nos 31 &32 under finishing as well as the second fasc. of cahier No. 29.[2]

* Cahier No. 28 [3] "cryptographie" took from the press somewhat time for the hieroglyphs but is advancing now to its end.

* The third enlarged edition of Engelbach book: Introduction to Egyptian Archaeology, took also a considerable time from the press (since 1976). But now finished with all its troubles especially correcting its index. It will be available as soon as printed.

* Considerable help in reprinting the Egyptian Museum guide (Arabic-English-French)after adding extra new items.

* Still under preparation two Old Kingdom volumes in the set of the "Catalogue Général" of the Egyptian Museum.

* Going on with printing the Library Catalogue (see pp. 10).

* Arranged reprinting the list of publications of 1985 and also of 1989, as well as the Museum's guides.

— Tried-and still trying-to keep for the Library its exterio relations, especially with bookshops, which met many difficulties after 1984.

— The limited official time has not allowed her to put in execution all her hopes and plans (ee her report in ASAE, 66, pp. 201).

(1) Mentioned in the list of publications of 1982. Now took Nos. 31,32.

(2) Same as Note 1. Now took number 30.

(3) First it took No. 23 but we were obliged to change it to 28 after the sudden appearance of cahier No. 23 by Labib Habachi. The same for cahier No. 24 which was consecrated for the one arranged under No. 30. ,then No. 31.

1984 and onwards

I retired on 24/1/1984 but this date came and still a part of the Library is in my consignment, so deliberately I continued coming to the Library daily. As I was keeping some new categories to be arranged after finishing the Library extension, I ought also to finish this work. Consequently I was to register the new books that reach the Library which were continuations to sets to which we are subscribed. This I carried also voluntary as the staff was new one and ought to be trained to the work little by little. They began with following the needs of the Library visitors and different correspondences.

Year after year passed and the state nearly remained as it is. Matters are going very slow, but I hope that such an outstanding state be over with the passing of this year (1989).

In this period I was as if still working in the Library, but without the official authority that enabled me to defend the Library and pave its way against any difficulty. Unfortunately many difficulties appeared, owing to the way of treating matters in the Library and in the administrative departments e.g. accountability..... This caused, a very slow manner in dealing with anything that troubled the bookshops and institutes that used to supply the needed items and subscriptions. Thus they insisted upon advancing payment. As this is against the government financial regulations, matters fall in a very critical state. Can success in getting the Library out from such a critical state; loosing confidence and keeping the regulations that needs high confidence, can such success be acquired ? Let us try and hope.

To be over sixty in a place that ignores who are over this age is a sad matter, when you see what you have laid is falling part by part. What to do, try to treat matters by advicing, by execution hiding behind the Library seal signet, by instructing the concerned officials, in a word by troubling ones self in order to conserve the glory of past matters leaving ones work without the needed intention. Why to give all this after the government decision, No need for these old people ? ! Always this thought was reminding me with the new channels I ought to work in and obliging me to try the best to give up the work that was,

to the work that is, not to be sorry for any falling of the matters because it is really falling and falling. At any rate this period gave me a single opportunity to see what happens after ones leaving. It gave me also a good opportunity to finish some work that I was deeply interested to execute. It is nice to end matters as you wish and let successors feel the spirit of a successful time.

The works I did in this period are as follows :

1. Registering new items.

2. Making the cards for these new items.

3. Arranging some sets in cases evacuated in the new ones[1], which I added to the Library. These cases carried the following numbers :-

Y. in the new hall in the ground floor, for legislative publications including the Arabic Encyclopedia of Legislations.

AQ. First it was occupied by XLVI, 5, 6, 7 & Z, 12 which we put in the new cases. These were replaced by Italian sets, (i.e. publications issued by Italian Institutes).

AX. References that deal with the Islamic period.

AK, ibid. : Consecrated for albums containing different sets in Egyptian museums.

In the first floor :

LX Different periodicals.

LXI Periodicals and publications dealing with conservation.

1) All are new numbers except AQ.

LXII Different periodicals.

LXIII Periodicals mainly Near Eastern ones.

LXIV Periodicals.

Also cupboards XIV & XVIII were occupied by books for cupboards I & XIX consequently. Transferring these to the new hall, I used the first (XIV) for sets dealing mainly with the Near-Eastern Studies and the second for periodicals.

I used the new case middling cupboards LIII, LIV and VII to X for cupboard LIV, i.e. sets dealing with Egypt and the Mediterranean surrounding, as the original was very narrow and we used for small publications, as done with the narrow cupboards Nos. XLVIII & LVI, (consecrated for Loeb Classical Library Greek and Latin), which I minded to furnish the Library with a complete set of each series. Thanks to Thornton and Son for the help they offered in such execution.

— Administering nearly all other correspondences and works in the Library.

— Still in my programme rearranging the Arabic Section and maps which were arranged badly in 1950.

REGISTERS and REGISTRATION

Year	Acquisitions Nos.	Remarks
1895	1 — 451	— First item the book of 'Abd el-Latif, Relations. (see frontispiece). — No entrance date for Nos. 1-418. — November 1895 for Nos. 419-424. — Beginning with 425, a fixed full date appeared (4 November 1895), but such act was irregulary till No. 513.
1896	452 — 477	
1897	478 — 526	
1898	527 — 584	
1899	585 — 644	
1900	645 — 902	
1901	903 — 1208	
1902	1209 — 1629	
1903	1630 — 2795	
1904	2796 — 3519	
1905	3520 — 4201	— End of first register (3699).
1906	4202 — 5319	beginning of second register (3700).
1907	5320 — 6211	
1908	6212 — 7853	
1909	7854 — 8536	
1910	8537 — 9722	
1911	9723 — 10541	
1912	10542 — 11278	
1913	11279 — 12482	
1914	12483 — 13398	
1915	13399 — 13528	
1916	13529 — 13593	
1917	13594 — 13660	
1918	13661 — 13728	
1919	13729 — 13830	
1920	13831 — 14118	
1921	14119 — 14411	— Second register ended with number 14219. — Third began with No. 14210. — First appearance of Munier's name for correcting No. 14232 by being registered before under No. 14163 (Revue de l'Orient Chretien XXI, 1921).
1922	14412 — 14735	
1923	14736 — 15059	
1924	15060 — 15458	
1925	15459 — 15772	
1926	15773 — 16072	

Year	Acquisitions Nos.	Remarks
1927	16073 — 16609	
1928	16610 — 16941	
1929	16942 — 17325	
1930	17326 — 17688	
1931	17689 — 18402	
1932	18403 — 18686	
1933	18687 — 19014	— End of register No. 3 at No. 18697. — Fourth register begins with No. 18698
1934	19015 — 19326	
1935	19327 — 19636	
1936	19637 — 19975	
1937	19976 — 20315	
1938	20316 — 20540	
1939	20541 — 20730	
1940	20731 — 20888	
1941	20889 — 20970	
1942	20971 — 21098	— Existed here Antoun Zikri's signature (No. (20971).
1943	21099 — 21174	— Existed here Antoun Zikri's signature. (No. (21119).
1944	21175 — 21258	
1945	21259 — 21296	
1946	21297 — 21409	
1947	21410 — 21770	
1948	21771 — 21955	
1949	21956 — 22186	— First registration of Dr. Abd el-Mohsen el Khachab. It appeared under 16/2/1949.
1950	22187 — 22321	— Registration by Miss Dia' Abou-Ghazi began with No. 22227 (6/6/1950).
1951	22322 — 22716	
1952	22717 — 23105	
1953	23106 — 23346	
1954	23347 — 23655	
1955	23656 — 24103	
1956	24104 — 24516	
1957	24517 — 24975	
1958	24976 — 25495	
1959	25496 — 25919	
1960	25920 — 26461	
1961	26462 — 27013	— With No. 26810 ended the fourth register.
1962	27014 — 27462	— Fifth register began with No. 26811.
1963	27463 — 27836	
1964	27837 — 28378	
1965	28378 — 28881	
1966	28882 — 29380	

Year	Acquisitions Nos.	Remarks
1967	29381 — 29760	
1968	29761 — 30405	
1969	30406 — 30961	
1970	30962 — 31531	— Fifth register ended with No. 31420. — Sixth register began with No. 31421.
1971	31532 — 32110	
1972	32111 — 32564	
1973	32565 — 33013	
1974	33014 — 33515	
1975	33516 — 33910	
1976	33911 — 34487	
1977	34488 — 34979	
1978	34980 — 35445	
1979	35446 — 35885	— With No. 35865, register 6 is ended. — No. 35866 begins register 7.
1980	35886 — 36312	
1981	36313 — 36711	
1982	36712 — 37081	
1983	37082 — 37478	
1984	37479 — 38064	— Retiring of Dr. Dia' Abou-Ghazi on 24/1/1984, but still going on with registration.
1985	38065 — 38343	
1986	38344 — 38710	
1987	38711 — 39134	
1988	39135	

Registers for daily registration

1. 1 — 4501
2. 4502 — 14119
3. 14120 — 18697
4. 18698 — 26810
5. 26811 — 31420
6. 31421 — 35865
7. 35866 (still in use).

Periodical r gisters

1. Refers to a previons one (unlocated).
2. Continuation for the first one plus new periodicals.

Other registers

One for reading in the Library.

One for borrowing books outside (limited for officials and certain students).

Cupboards registers

These are according to subject :

1 for cases	A	—	M	These replaced the single previous registers for cases A - Z.
1 for cases	N	—	V	
1 for cases	W	—	Y	
1 for cases	AA	—	AU	The new one for AA - CN is under registration
	CA	—	CN	
2 for cases AH, AI (cont.)				
1 for cases AM-AO (cont.)				
1 for case	AQ			
1 for case	AX			
1 for cases	BA	—	BK	
1 for cases	I	—	VI	The previous register was for I-LIX.
1 for cases	VII	—	VIII	

1 for cases IX — XII (225).

1 for cases XII (225) — XX (excluding cases XIV and XVIII).

1 for case XIV (see p.27)

1 for case XVIII

1 for cases XXI-XXVI

1 for cases XXVII-XLII

1 for cases XLIII-XLV

1 for case XLVI

1 XLVII-LII

1 LIII-LIX-LX

1 LX (cont.) (a new case see p. 26).

1 for each of the new cases Nos. LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV (see p. 26-27).

Annexe I

Clearing Arcade 53 (G. 53)

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
80	J.E. 67764 A & B ASAE, XXXVII, p.135-142.	A limestone sarcophagus discovered on January 7, 1937 by ʿAbd el-Hady Ḥamada, then assistant keeper in the Egyptian Museum. This was by chance while he was examining a pit found beside a tomb discovered in Batn el-Baqara بطن البقرة in 1936. The tomb in which the sarcophagus was discovered lies in a less than a kilometre to the South of ʿAmr-ibn el-ʿAs mosque in Old Cairo. It is in the form of a shaft tomb cut in the rock 7m. 50 long x 4m.50 broad. The sarcophagus itself is an enormous one 4 05 × 2·40, H. 1·15, lid. H., 0·85. This huge sarcophagus weighs about 60 tons is distinguished with : — Its extraordinary size. — Mummiform receptacle little larger than a human body.	Cour 60	Transferred to the museum from its tomb at Batn el-Baqara in el-Fustat by
	J. 67764 A&B Guide No. 6268			

Garden Register	References	The Object	Old Position	New Position
80 (cont)		— Round the receptacle a projection (4 cent. high) to prevent the lid from being pushed sideways. — Half way along the four sides & half way up, was a stone box composed of four slabs and stuck to the sarcophagus with plaster discovered resting on sand. Probably used to contain the four Canopic jars. It is an unsimilar example. — Two large projections at each end of the lid to facilitate manipulation. Its top is engraved finely with three formulae of hieroglyphic texts : — One begins in the middle of its edge goes right and ends in the middle of the other edge addressed to Horus and aims to protect the owner from suffering (see ASAE, XXXVII, p. 139 - 140).		raïs el Sayyid Khalil under the supervision of the discoverer, Mr. Abd el Hady Ḥamada. It took two months owing to its size and the narrowness of the road in some of its parts. Outside R. 53, was the place in which it was installed while the lid took its place on the western open of the arcade. on 28 - 5 - 1975 in the occasion of adding this arcade to the library the lid was moved down

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Posi.ion	New Position
80 (cont.)		— The second begins at the same upper point, runs left and ends in the same midst edge. It describes the greetings of Ḥorus to the dead and his resurrection. (see ASAE XXXVII, p. 140). — The third is engraved in the midst of the lid from the upper middle point to the lower one. It describes the appearance of the dead from the lotus as Nefertem and the greetings of Re' and the ennead. (see ASAE XXXVII, p. 150). — The inscriptions give us also short information about the owner called Pawen - ḥatef (the light before him) son of (mother) and (father) Pawen-ḥatef carried the following titles :		on a base newly errected by the workers mentioned in p. 7. It was a very hard task that took several days but ended successfully.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
80 (cont.)		 —From the Saite period according to texts, and names. —The graffiti that was on the sides of the sarcophages is now effaced by the effect of the sun. (see ASAE XXXVII, p. 141-142). Reference : A. Hamada, Tomb of Pawen-Ḥatef at al-Fosṭâṭ (with seven plates). ASAE, XXXVII, p. 135-142-Le Caire, 1937.		
117	J. 48853 Guide No. 36 Reisner, A History of the Giza Necropolis I, p. 168, 248.	—Panelled red granite sarcophagus, without lid assigned by Reisner to tomb G.5230of Khnumba (Lepsius 40). L. 2·33 Reisner, p. 168 & 248	R. 53 Arcade	Transferred behind the library-Western side
118	J. 28575 (registered temporary) in 1921 under No. 2-2-21 - 15 Guide 1892 (Grébaut) Nr. 6257, p. 76	—Siege of a sitting colossale, with the cartouche of Osorkon II (XXIth dynasty). Black granite. Discovered by E. Naville in Tell Basta about 1888, H. 2. 60 ; L. 2·00 (c.). Borchardt, Statuen II (1925), p. 89, pl. 90 ; Naville, Bubastis, pl. 24D.	R. 53 arcade	Put before the right side of arcade 53(cour60).
119	J.E. 41644 (registered temporary in 1914 under No. 29/9/14/2 & in	Statue base of a kneeling figure with hieroglyphic inscription before the foot. Black granite XXIe dynasty.	Outside arcade 53	In the basement from door 9 on 4-8-1975.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
119 (cont.)	1921 under No. 17/2/21/3	Discovered in Island Tennis in lake Manzaleh 65x45x35.		
120	JE.54936 A&B 119 (cont.), Reisner, A history of the Giza Necropolis I, pp. 60, 116, 209, 309, 381.	—Limestone sarcophagus with lid, of Khaʿ. f Snefruw (IV dynasty). Son of Nefermaʿat son of Queen Nefert Kauw (Q·7050). Titled s3 nswt. —Discovered by Reisner in Giza tomb G. 7070 (—Lepsius 56). A decorated mastaba with two shafts, of numulitic limestone ; type VIa. (Harvard Boston Expedition). —Sarcophagus dimensions: L. 2.685, W. 1·23 H. 82·5. Lid H. 0·35.	R. 53 W	Cour 60.
121	OK. JE. 54937 A&B Exc. No. 24/12/1204. Reisner, ibid, p. 115, 118, 125, 149, 166.	—Red granite sarcophagus with lid of Prince Ka-Waʿab, somewhat damaged. IVth dynasty. —Discovered by Reisner (Harvard-Boston-Expedition) in a burial-shaft, Eastern field in Giza Mastabas 7120, (pit a). As assumed by Reisner it was used about the end of Cheops reign, before being finished.	R. 53 W	Behind the Library - Western side on 5-8-1975.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
121 (cont.)		—Dimensions : 2 25 x 1·06 x 091 Lid h. 0·26.		
122	ROMAN AGE JE. 66749 (registered in year 1921 under No. 2/2/21/3) CG· 29319 & pl. XXXVII XXXVIII ASAE, XII, p·72/2 par M. Chabân. BIFAOC, XI (IV) p.34-38 (stressing on the geographic importance) by G. Daressy. Porter & Moss, Topographical bibliography IV, p. 7. G. Maspero & H. Gauthier avec la collaboration d'Abbas Bayoumi, Sarcophages des époques persane et ptolémaique II, Le Caire, 1939, p.126-129 & pl. XXXVII-XXXVIII.	—Rectangular limestone sarcophagus rounded at head, with a part of its lid. —Through a line of hieroglyphic inscription we know the name of the owner: Hepimen  son of the lady Taari  —Discovered in July 1911 by Mohamed Chaban in Tell Abou Séifa, near el Kantara, (distance of half an hour) capital of the XIVth nome of Lower Egypt. Then transferred to the Egyptian Museum. —Dimensions: Max. long 2·41 Max. Larg·84 Height with cover 96 L. of lid fragment 1·20.	R·53	Behind the Library W· side.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
123	JE. 66750 (registered in1921 under No. 2/2/21/2). —CG., 29320 & pl. XXXIX. — ASAE, XII, p. 72-73 (No. 3) by M. Chabân. — BIFAOC, XI, p. 34 (III) by G. Daressy. —Porter & Moss ibid. —G. Maspero, Gauthier & Bayoumi, ibid. p. 129-131 & pl. XXXIX.	—Rectangular limestone sarcophagus with two lines of hieroglyphic inscriptions on the Western side, denoting Hani as owner. —Like the previous one transferred to the Museum from Tell Abû Seifa by M. Chabân. —Dimensions : ML. l. 96 H.60 (max). Larg. Max. .81 (at head).64(at feet). depth. m.40 (at head), .33 (at feet).	R. 53 western side	Behind the, Library western side.
124	XII Dyn. JE. 41558 A & B Maspero, Rapport 1908, p. 264 - 265 & 1909, p. 294; PSBA, XXX 1908, p. 72 (suggesting	—Two fragments of dark red granite base of a statue of Senosret I. —Found in Elephantine 1909, among other objects (cf. JE. 41560-41503). Excavations of Clermont-Ganneau & Cledat continued by J. Gautier, who sent this	R. 53	In the basement from door 9 on 5-9-1975 & 7-9-1975 (1)

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
124 (cont.)	that a temple of Senousret I once stood in Elephantine).	object with others to the Egyptian Museum. —Dimensions : B A. W. 0·54 W. 0·82 L. 0·70 L. 1 18 H. 0 30 H. 0 30		
125	(Dyn.) XXVI —17/2/21/17 —JE. 41559 (i.e. registered in 1909). Thus may be of the objects sent by Gautier from Elephantine. —Maspero, Rapport, p. 264-294.	—Fragment of a column of compact limestone king Amasis cartouche. —H. 1·50 —Elephantine (?)	Arcade 53	Behind the Library Western side
126	—17/2/21/16 —JE. 41559 (see the previous note. Registering these parts temporary in 1921 reveal that the No. 41559 was one of the lost numbers). XXVI Dyn.	—Another fragment of compact limestone column with Amasis cartouche. —H. 1·00 —Elephantine (?)	Arcade 53	Behind the Library Western side

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
127	—17/2/21/15 (see note on Nos. 125, 126). XXVI Dyn.	—A third part of the same column. —H. 0·100 —Elephantine (?)	Arcade 53	Behind the Library western Side
128	—17/2/21/14 —JE. 41559 (see note on Nos. 125, 126).	—A fourth fragment of the same column —H. 0·93 Elephantine (?)		
129	—JE. 56604 —F. Bisson de la Roque, Rapport sur les fouilles de Médamoud (1928), p. 56-58, & 1929, p. 84-89 fig. 76-78. FIFAOC, T·6 & 7-Le Caire, 1929, 1930.	—Limestone alter of Senusert III composed of two blocks (exc. Nos. 134 et 135) forming a masterpiece table of a 55 height 0.97 wide & 5m.70 long. —It is used by priests to put in the sunken circles (here 57 circles) the sacred ceremonial objects. — Discovered by Bisson de la Roque in IFAOC excavations at Medamoud temple, season December 1927 — 15 April 1928. —Entouring its surface an offering formula slightly damaged and the separated parts ought to be restored.	R. 53W.	Behind the Library western Side

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
130	4 / 10 / 14 / 12	—Two sandstone fragments of an octagonal pillar. —A line of vertical inscriptions on both, presenting the monument to his (i.e. the king) mother S3tt. the local divinity. —Sent by inspector from Elephantine. —I suggest being one of the objects sent by J.E. Gautier in 1909 (cf. Maspero, Rapport 1908, p. 264 - 265, 1909, p. 294). —It may be synomymous to those registered under J.E. 41557 (cf. BIFAOC. IX, p. 123). —Dimensions : D. 046 H. 090	R. 53-W	Behind the Library Western side
131	XXVI Dynasty 22 / 11 / 14 / 16 L.D. III 274d cf. Text IV, p. 122; Weigall, ASAE, VIII, p.39; Wilkinson MSS VII-10 top right; Hay MSS 29857 12 verso,	—Round top of a pink granite stele of Psammetik II. —Unearthed by Barsanti during some works carried by the Railways Administration at Shellal and placed at Shellal station.	Court 60	Installed in the garden Middle of the Eastern edge of the Western part

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
131 (cont.)		—Then conveyed across by boat to Philae according to Weigall's arrangement. —Registered in the Egyptian Museum temporary in 1914. —Text showing two cartouches : Psamatik (Psmtk) (Nefer ib. Re'), published by Lepsius as well as Weigall. —Dimensions: W. 1·20, thick 60 H. 76		
132	Saite period 8/7/16/13 (for more references see No·148 afterwards).	—Basalt offering table in the name of the overseer priest —Tomb unearthed by Barsanti in *Matariah* on 24 /7 / 1916 (see No· 148). —Dimensions: 0·50X0·40X0·25	Arcade 53	In the basement from door 9 on 5-8-1975
133	2/2/21/14 ASAE, XVI, p·121-125 par G. Daressy -Porter&Moss Bibliograpy,v, p.4.	—A limestone naos with the cartouches of Domitian. —A hymn on the back addressed to god (of wisdom). —Found near Tima in the neighbourhood of Tahta. —In bad state but the inscriptions		Behind the Library Western side.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Positon	New Position
133 (cont.)		—as denoted by Daressy are of mythological and geographical importance. —Dimensions: Depth: 78; W. 54; H·1. 08 (with the surmounting roof being H.08).		
134	17/2/21/4	—Mufle of a lion of black granite. —H·0·65 —Elephantine	Arcade 53	In the basement from door 9 on 11-8-1975 (134,135) &4 -8-1979(136).
135	17/2/21/5	—Limestone block engraved with hieroglyphs H. 030; L·0·75		
136	17/2/21/13	—Small offering table of basalt 0·38 x 0·45	Arcade 53	
137	22/2/21/16 XIX Dynasty	—Drum of a false door of an Old Kingdom tomb. L. 0·100; h. 105		Behind the Library Northern side
138	—3/4/23/1 (six boxes) 5/12/23/1 (six packed cases containing stone with faience inlay? —University of Pennsylvania. The Museum Journal, vol.	—As mentioned in the temporary register : 3-4-23-1 : six boxes sent from Mit Rahineh by Mr. Fisher contain our share of the inscribed blocks from the palace of Merenptah at Memphis; 5-12-23-1 : six boxes containing stones with fayence inlay from the palace of Merenptah at	Arcade 53	Basement from door 9 on 14-8-1975 & 18-8-1975. ss. 1&3 (on shelves) and one beside the entrance

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
138 (cont.)	VI, Philadelphia 1915, p.60, VIII (Dec. 1917, No·4, p 221-213 & VIII (supplement), p.244-245.	Memphis. Excavations of Mr. Fisher. To be left until we have more space in the Museum. —In the garden register it is mentioned as follows : 18 boxes containing inscribed blocks of stone 11 closed & 7 opened. Number on twelve only according to cards. —This difference in registration may be to : The extra six boxes are from another excavation or season. — More probably they form the assigned objects to the University Museum. (see the Museum Journal VIII-supplement, p· 245). The story of such discovery goes back to year 1914. While the natives were digging near Memphis principal mound they came to some interesting monuments that revealed, after the clearance made by Mr. C.C. Edgar, inspector of Lower Egypt, a small room near the center of the mentioned mound with painted wall bearing Merenptah cartouches. It contained two limestone columns noted by having inscriptions inlaid in faience.		

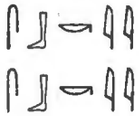
Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
138 (cont).		—This site was granted by the Antiquities Service to the University Museum of Pennsylvania for excavation. —Such excavations began in March 1915 by the Eckley B. Coxe Egyptian expedition directed by Mr. Fisher and proved the building to be Meren-Ptaḥ (XIX dyn.) royal residence. —It was not an easy excavations owing to the far depth of the foundations (from 18 to 20 feet), but with repaid results for museums. We hope to see these objects exposed recently.		
139	17/2/40/1 (a misleading temporary number as this object part and entered the museum in the time of Maspero (Giza Museum); CRAIBL, 1900 / 1, p. 173-176; AJA, 1901, p. 85, APF, III; No 20 (p.137); BCH, 26e, année, 1902, pp.445; SGUA I, 191, No. 4542.	—Red granite triangular block with 12 lines of Greek inscription, highly damaged at its upper part and its left side. —Owing to such damage, determining its purpose seems somewhat difficult. As suggested it may indicate an offer to one of the temples of Karnak made by a high person. —According to the inscriptions' style, it can be dated to the last three centuries B.C.	Arcade 53	In the basement from door 9 on 4-8-1975.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
139 (cont.)		—For its deciphering Maspero sent its print and a reduced photo to H. Weil in Paris, who studied with de Ricci. In his note to AIBL he hoped for finding its other parts in the future but for the time being "elle est trop enigmatique pour satisfaire notre curiosité". (see CRAIBL, 1900/1; p. 173-176). —It received the interest of other scholars as Max L. Strack (APF. III), G. Lefebure (BCH, 1902, pp 445), Fr. Preisigke, Sammelbuch I. (No. 4542) through them the inscription is partly completed and translated. —Fragment 28/ 10 /24/ 9 (12x10), kept then in the basement (SS44A) may be a part of this block. —Dimensions: 0.55x0.25x0.11.		
140*	17/2/21/1	Small fragment of compact capital white stone H. 0.22.	Arcade 53	Basement from door 9 on 12-8-1975 (140) and 8-8-1975 (141-142).
141*	17/2/21/2	Small fragment of a sandstone capital without ornament. H.O.34.		
142*	17/2/21/6	Sandstone fragment of a capital. H.O. 45.		

* see note on page 48.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
143*	17/2/21/7	Sandstone fragment of a capital H. 0·38.	Arcade 53	In the basement from door 9 (on 11-8-1975 (143), 8-8-1975 (144), 4-8- 1975 (145- 147).
144*	17/2/21/8	Sandstone capital H.O. 34.		
145*	17/2/21/10	Decorated sandstone fragment of a capital H. 0·48.		
146*	17/2/21/12	Double capital of a Sandstone column H. 0·35.		
147*	17/2/21/11	Double capital. Sandstone H.0·40.		
148*	8/7/16/II 1/7/16/1-13 etc. ASAE, XVI, p. 193-212 (by Daressy),p. 213-220 by A. Barsanti. Rapport du Service des Antiquités pour l'année 1916, p. 4. For other objects found in these excavations cf. J. E. 55302-55305 (CG. 17001 - 17004), 17/7/16 (1-6) 18/7/16 (1-6)	—White stone blocks from Old Kingdom tombs, discovered at Matariah in 1916. —Work in this site situated near the great temple of Heliopolis began in January 1916 after a note fromM.A.Agopian to the Antiquities Department informing that while digging in his garden he came to a wall inscribed with hieroglyphic. On 23 Daressy, charged by Mr. Lacau, the Director General of the Department, presented his report about the site and Barsanti was charged with the excavations.	Arcade 53 53	In the basement from door 9 Nos. 8-7-16 / 1-11 on 25-8- 1975 (1) ; 22.8-1975 (2,4,7, 8,10); 19-8 -1975 (3); 5-9-1975 (5); 12- 8- 1975 (6,9,11). No. 1-7-16/ 1-13 etc.:5,8 ,11,12,18,19 on,25-8-1975 & 3-9-1975 (Noted the unclearness of several numbers).

* I suggest that these capitals are from those sent by Quibell in 1908-1909 from St. Jerome Monastery. CF. Maspero, Rapport, 1908, p. 275, 1909, p. 301 ; CF. Quibell, Excavations at Saqqara, 1907-1908, pl. XXII/3 XXIV/5, XXVIII/5.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
148 (cont.)	(1-6), 6/7/16/2, 10/8/16/1-7, 14/8/16/1,	—A cemetery of four tombs of the time of Pepi VI was discovered.		
	17/9/16/1-3.	—These tombs belong to high priests of Heliopolis called Khu-n-ḥer  called Khuꜣ   Sebeki called Bi,  Sebeki & Merou.  (var.)		
		—The cemetery was robbed from antiquity and the remaining objects were in bad state. Work went through June & July. Barsanti transferred to the Egyptian Museum the tombs and the finds in several despatches (in July and August)		
		—Some objects like the obelisks were kept inside the Museum (Cf. R. Corr. 32 & 37 N.)		
		—The other blocks were kept west of the Museum (17/7/16/1 - 16), 18/7/16 (1-6), Garden register under No. 219.		

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
148 (cont.)	Cf. Garden register No. 171, 174, 180, 219	—It is nice to rebuild such material installed in diffrent places so as to save it from deterioration and give the visitors more monuments to see.		
238	J. 67136.ASAE, XXXVII, p. 67 (excavations of Abd el-Hadi Ḥamada at Fostat, 1936	—8 seals of plaster discovered on June 15 - 1936 sealing the following sarcophagus. Only one is clear with the name of Sbk-m-ḥēt. —It is kept in a wooden frame after restoration according to the cast taken from, before broken it in order to open the sarcophagus,as it was covering the crack between its lid and body. —Dimensions : L. 2·25 W. 0·17		In the basement from door 9 on 18-8-1975.
	Late period			
309	JE-67135.ASAE, XXXVII p. 58-70 (by Abd el-Hady Ḥamada)	—Limestone sarcophagus inscribed on its outer side with a line of demotic inscription in black ink. —It was discovered with intact sealings on 15 June 1936 near the South wall of room No. 2 in a tomb at el-Fostat.	Arcade 53	Behind the Library western side.

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
309 (cont.)		was the name of the owner. His mummy was found in a very bad state, after opening the sarcophagus on 17/6/1936. —The Shawabti faience figures found on the top of the lid are kept in the Egyptian Museum (cf. J.E. 67137-67148). —Lead to this discovery the work in Batn-el-Baqara quarry that revealed an opening leading to a cut-rock chamber full of sarcophagus. —The finds are kept in the Egyptian Museum and Islamic Department of Archaeology, (Cf. The Egyptian, Museum Journal d'Entrée 67137 etc. for this rich find). Dimensions: 222×70×55		
310	Fourth Dynasty JE. 89289 A. Fakhry, The Bent Pyramid, The monuments of Sneferu at Dahshur vol. I,	—Four names of king Sneferu arranged in an artistic fine way on a limestone slab. —This was discovered by Dr. Aḥmed Fakhry, while cleaning the east side of Dahshur subsidiary Pyramids in Dec. 1951.	Arcade 53	R.59

Garden Register	References	The Objects	Old Position	New Position
310 (cont).	Cairo 1959, p. 89-90 fig.5, 53, pls. XLI&LXII.	—Precisely it was found in front of the middle of the pyramid east side. —The upper part is occupied by Ḥorus wearing the double crown standing over the palace façade (srḫ) inscribed with Snefru Ḥorus name. At the right hand the Neb Maʿat name. (Nb-Maʿt). Then king of Upper and Lower Egypt (Snfru) followed to the right hand the Nbty name (Nb-Maʿt) then the golden Ḥorus name Snfrw represented by the seated figure of the king and not alphabetically. —Dimensions : H. 370, Br. 127, Th. 32 } the preserved part.		
311	Mentioned wrongly under J. 89289 A,B in the Garden register	—Limestone lid of a sarcophagus. Bad state —Dimensions: 260 × 128 × 25	Arcade 53	Installed behind the Library Western side.

Pl. I

— V. Loret : In spite of his short period as director of the Antiquities Department (1897-1899), he did most of the major distinguished accomplishments. In front of all establishing and issuing the first volumes of Annales du Service des Antiquités and putting the first actual steps in making the Library. (see p. 1).

— G. Maspero : Managed the Antiquities Department for an adequate period 1881-1886, 1899-1914 through which he was able to achieve tremendous works that made of the Department with all its parts a distinguished institution. Through his care and arrangements the Library attained its eminent being.

(see pp. 1 and 58).

Pl. III

— Munier : Fourth Librarian. His effeciency in managing the Library caused its high reputation. The Library Catalogue (till 1926) issued by him is a main reference (see p. 17-18 & 58).

أنطون زكرى

— A. Zikri : Managed the Library from 1926 - 1944. Composed certain general Egyptological books (see p. 18-19 and 58).

عبدالباقى يوسف منقريوس

— Mr. ʿAbd El-Baqi Youssef
Replaced Antoun Zikri in managing the Library (see p. 19 and 57).

رزق الله نجيب مكرم الله

—Rizkallah Naguib Makramallah (see p. 20-21 and 57).

محمد عبد المحسن الخشاب

—Dr. Moḥammad ʿAbd El-Moḥsen El-Khachab
Managed the Library with interest from 1948-1952 (see p. 21-22 &57).

ضياء محمود أبو غـازى

—Dr. Dia' Maḥmoud Abou-Ghazi — Appointed as Librarian in 1950, Being greatly successful in dealing with works, was charged with it beside her curatorship in the Museum, and while being editress, then General Directress of Museums' Service. (see p. 23-26 & 57).

– Abd el-Galil Ibrahim, from the first generation that served in the Library with great efficiency (See p. 56). عبد الجليل ابراهيم .

First Enlargement, X-XII

— The eastern part of the first enlargement.

Western side with the only window in this gallery.

— These two cupboards are now in the new gallery after replacing both by a bigger fitting one. (X).

Northern- western part

— The blue tiles with which the ground of this gallery is covered. We brought from Saqqarah in 1973 and was destined for its abandoned museum. A photo taken while superintending works after sticking the tiles.

— Mr. Moḥammed widening the open between the main Library and its extension.

A view showing the open and the thikness of the wall made of big limestones, (see SASAB, 32, pl. XXXII).

Mr. Mohammed going wisely in widening the open.

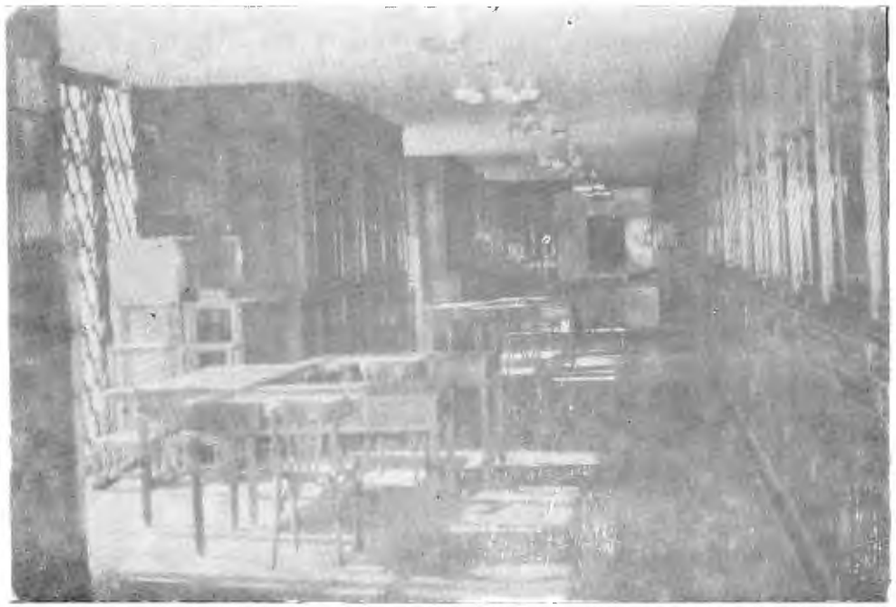
—Another step in making the open between the main Library and its extension.

—With his serious look Mr. Moḥammad stood stepping to the new gallery through the open he made

— The instruments with which the open was made.

Pl. XVI

The bigger extension, seen the open connecting it with the main building.



Ground floor

Upper floor.

Second enlargement. :

— The lower hall added to the Library (see p. 7-9).

—Another view of the lower hall. To the left the first set of cupboards made by the architect Nabil (see p. 8).

—The upper gallery.

—Another view showing the upper hall.

— The iron escalator that connects the Library ground-floor with its first-floor.

— The four stairs that join the old Library with the new gallery; built from the stones of the open, to avoid the difference between the main Library and its extension, by the stone-cutter Moḥammed.

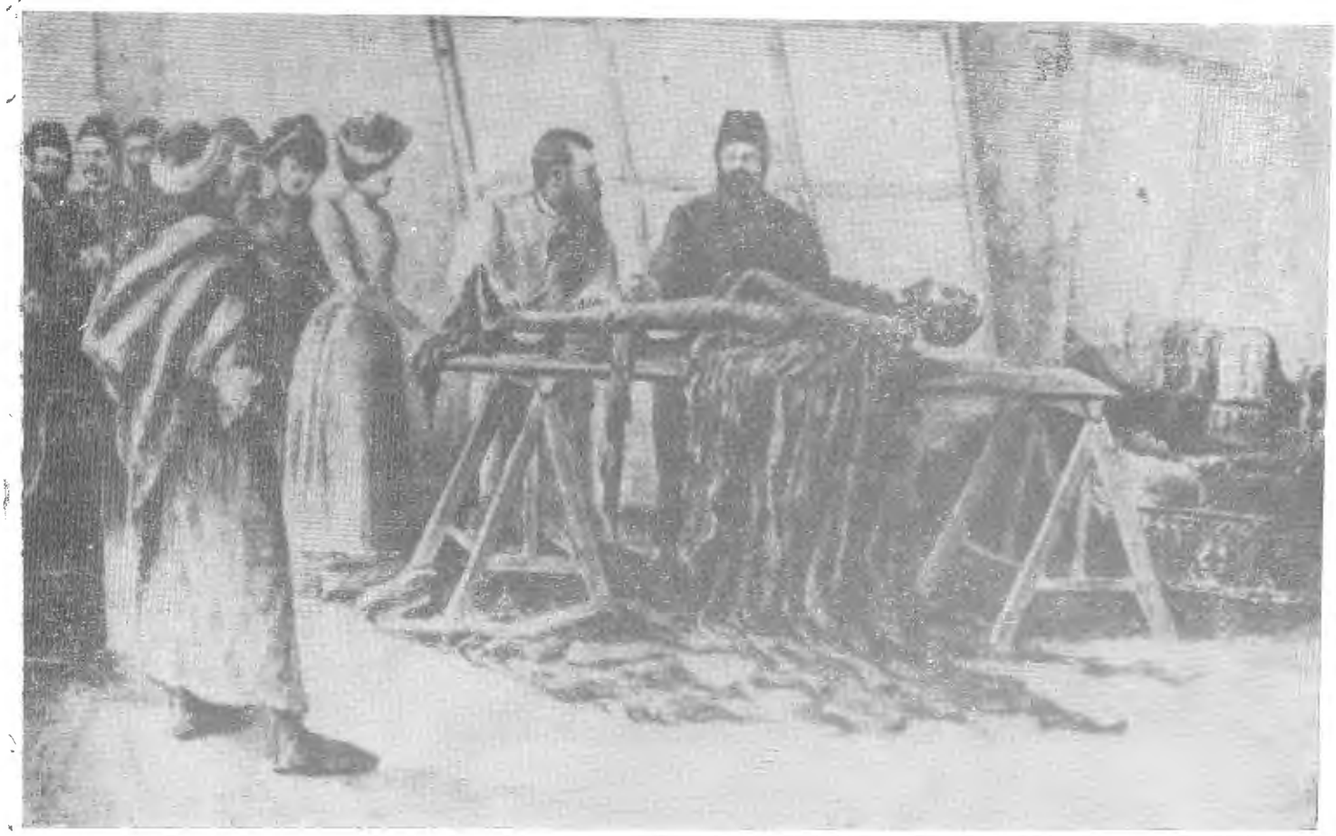
—The last inspection. —Northern side of the first floor bigger enlargement.

In the central hall of the ground floor

– The atmosphere in which Dr. Dià' Abou-Ghazi worked. Always overwhelmed by work and creating more. Memorial photos taken shortly before her retiring.

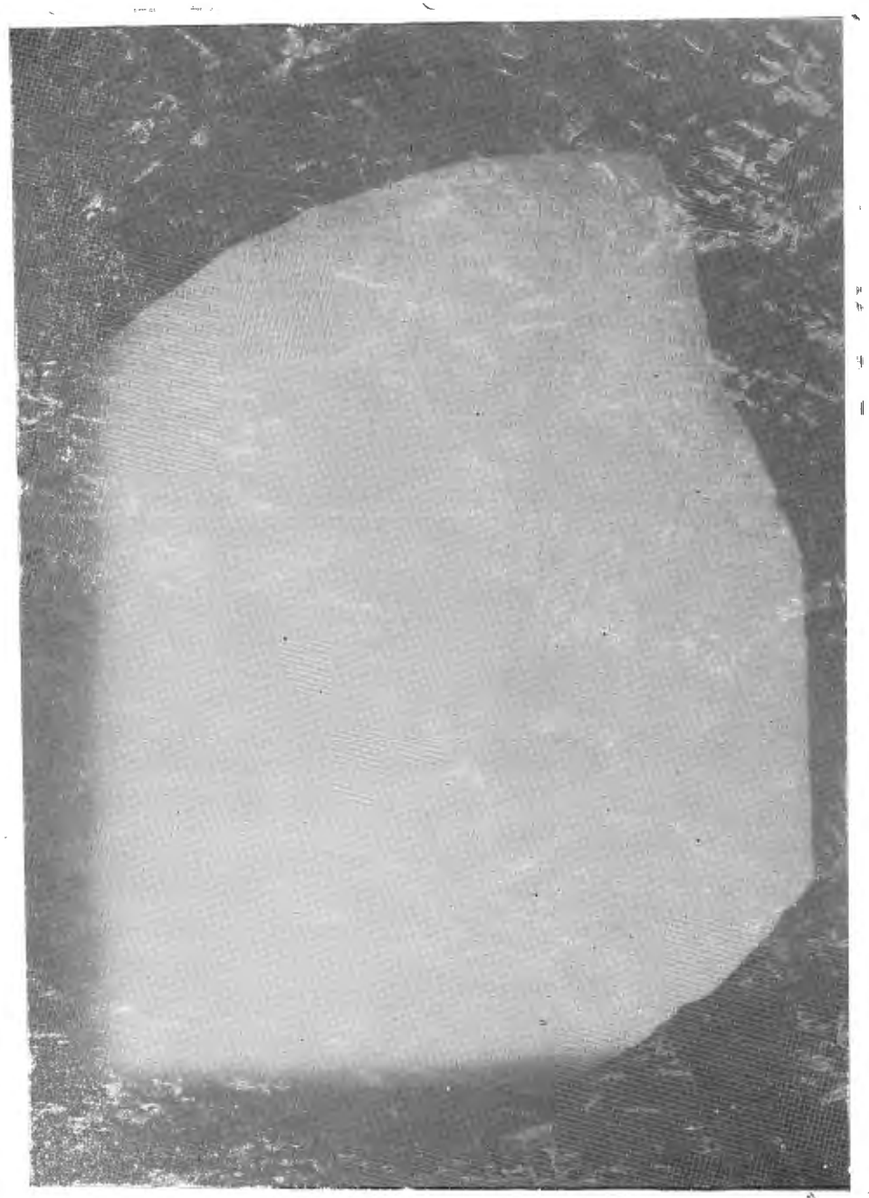
—Mariette Pacha signed by Alexandre Barsanti

—E. Brugsch by Max Rabes, 1895



— Examining Seti I mummy in Boulaq Museum in the so-called "Salle-Copte". Seen beside the mummy G. Maspero & Dr. Fouquet. To the left E. Brugsch, U. Bouriant, Ahmed Kamal & A. Barsanti. The Photo with its gilded frame were offered from Ḳing Farouḳ I on 24-3-1952 through Dr. E. Drioton. As mentioned by Dr. Fouquet (Rapport 1890). exam. was on 16-6-1886. the unwrapping of the mummy was on 9-6-1886.

—The mask of Tut-ʿAnkh-Amun. Needle work by Madam Samiḥa Masʿoud (سميحة مسعود) A painter, famous in such works of art. Offered by her on 8-8-1971.



— A small model of Rosetta stone. Limestone. From the set of ʿAbdin Royal Palace.

Commemorial bronze medal, received on 15-10-1959.

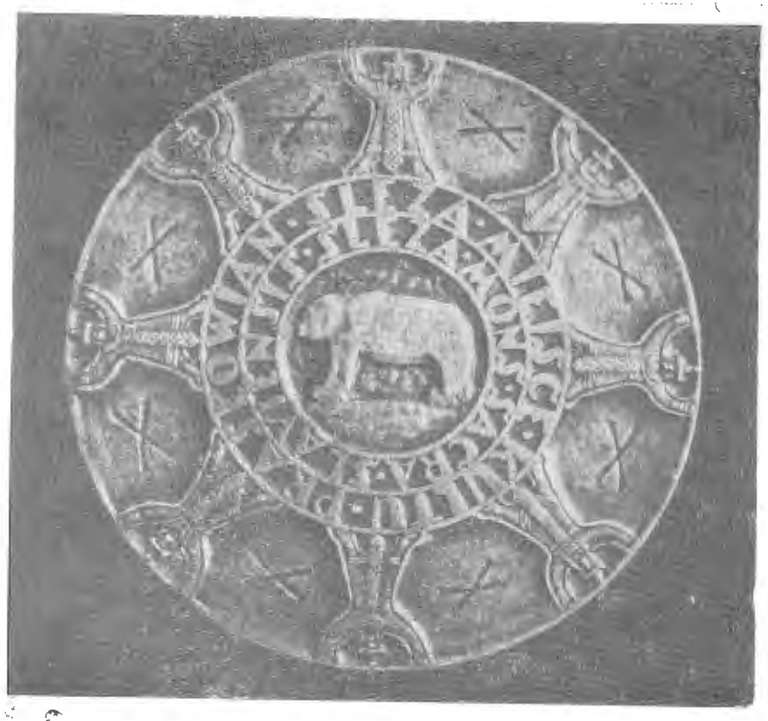
Polish Inscriptions Saying :

TELEVISION EMITTER ON THE SLEZA/mount/BUILT BY THE EFFORT OF THE SILESIAN PEOPLE

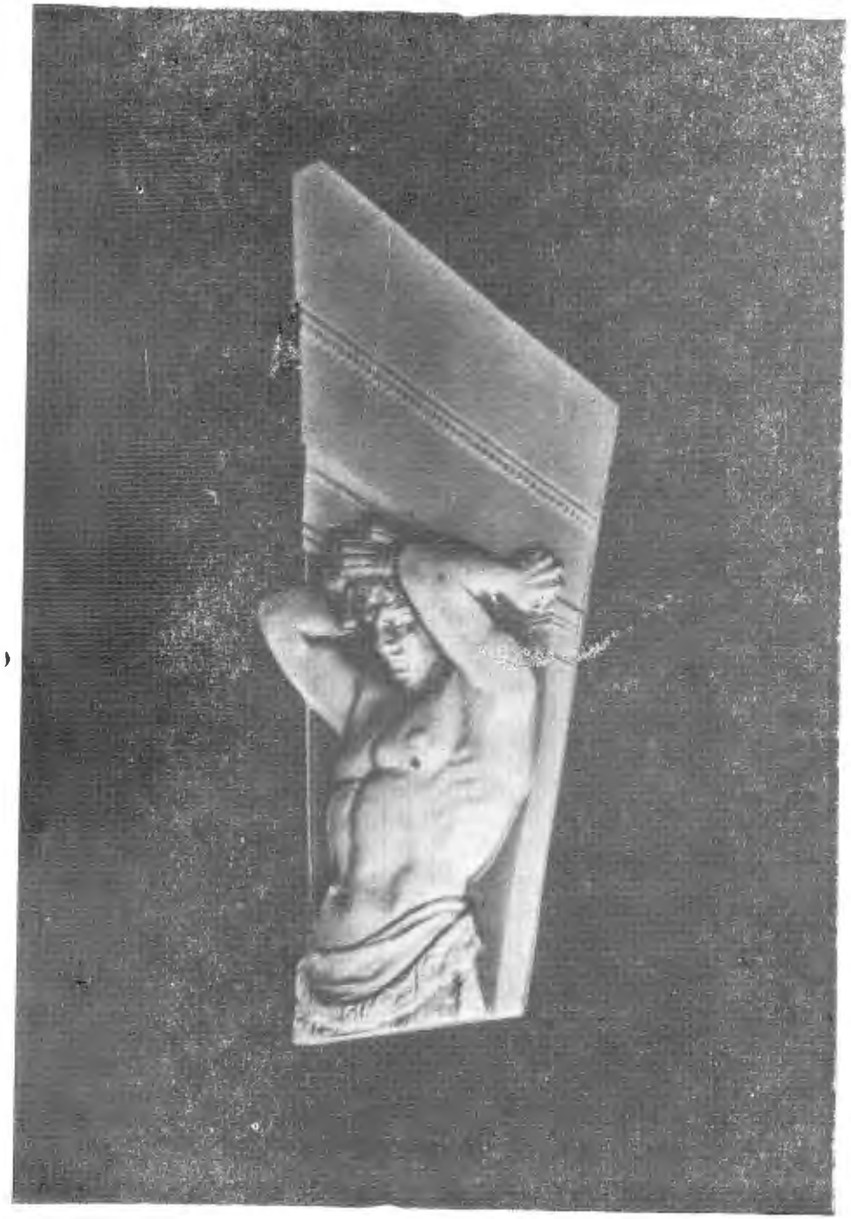
dated 5-XII-1957.

Thanks to "Cairo Polish Centre" for translating the inscriptions.

Pl. XXX



Inscriptions in Polish (external ring) and Latin (internal ring) saying :
SLEZA-THE CULT PLACE OF THE PRESLAVIANS



– A replica of a relief, showing Roman influence and representing a man taking a bath. From the scenes decorating the roof of a bathroom in Jordan (Qasir ʻOmra bath حمام قصير عمرة). Byzantine period. Donated by Dr. Moh. ʻA.-M. el-Khachab on 29/1/1977.

— Samples of the stone used in building the Library and the Museum taken from the open made between the original ground floor and its extension, and kept as a memento.

فترة انشاء المكتبة حتى الحرب العالمية الثانية : كان التعامل عادياً بدون مصاعب .

اعادة انشاء المكتبة حتى قيام الثورة (١٩٥٠ – ١٩٥٢) : رحبت المكتبات الخارجية بالتعامل مع المكتبة وكانت الثقة كبيرة جداً وأمور السداد مكفولة ومنظمة وان كانت بطيئة نوعاً ما .

الفترة من ١٩٥٢ – ١٩٥٦ : أخذ التعامل الخارجى تقصر خطوطه بانسحاب بعض مكتبات من مجال التعامل . كما أخذت بعض المكتبات الداخلية فى تصفية أعمالها بدءاً من حريق القاهرة ٢٦ – ١ – ١٩٥٢ وبحرب القناة فقدت المكتبة مزيداً من معاملتها الخارجية وبعض المعاملات الداخلية المترتبة على ترحيل الفرنسيين وكان بعضاً منهم يعملون بتوريد بعض الكتب وبالذات المجلات التى بها مقالات عن مصر (مسيو تيرار) .

الفترة من ١٩٥٦ – ١٩٦٧ :

أخذ التعامل الخارجى يتناقص وبحرب يونيو ١٩٦٧ فقدت المكتبة تعاملات أخرى كما تأثرت العلاقات مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية (شراء وتبادل) .

الفترة من ١٩٦٧ – ١٩٨٤ :

تزايد وضع فقدان المكتبة لتعاملها مع الخارج ولكن من خلال العلاقات مع مكتبات ثورنتون ورودلف هابلت وهارازوفتز إلى جانب التبادل واشتراكات مع الجهات الأصلية وعن طريق بيترز ونيجوف وغيرهم فى المانيا وأنجلترا والولايات المتحدة . وهولنده ،

استطاعت المكتبة أن تسد حاجاتها إلى ما بعد هذه الفترة رغم قلق المكتبات للتباطؤ فى السداد من قبل الحسابات ثم بطء اجراءات البنوك مما اضطر بعضها إلى التهديد باحالة الوضع إلى القضاء .

ولمواجهة تفاقم الوضع والإبقاء على ما بلغته المكتبة من مكانة أرى ضرورة فتح حساب خارجى للمكتبة مع أحد البنوك المحلية يكون مسئولا عن اجراءات سداد الفواتير وما يرد باسم المكتبة من الخارج لحساب المطبوعات وقد استعد بنك القاهرة (١٩٨٣) للقيام بهذه المهمة وايدت حسابات القطاع الوضع وحال دون التنفيذ السيد نسيم مدير عام حسابات المركزية إذ ذاك كمجرد رأى شخصى . إن فى ذلك وضع للعمل فى اطاره السليم تحت مسئولية حسابات القطاع . بالتيسير السليم نستطيع أن نبقى للمكتبة على نجاحها ونستزيد من التعامل الخارجى المباشر فى سبيل الحصول على مطبوعات الآثار .

اعمال السكرتارية :

لم يعين لهذه الأعمال إلا فى السبعينات

حيث عينت الآنسة ثناء خشبه كموسمية وتبعاً لذلك وفرت آلات كاتبة للمكتبة زيدت حتى بلغت أربعة اثنين عربى واثنين أفرنجى . خلف الآنسة ثناء الآنسة سامية ثم اشتركت معها الآنسة سالمة إبراهيم وانفردت بالعمل لفترة بعد أن عينت الآنسة سامية فى أحد البنوك وقد ظلت الآنسة سالمة تعمل بالمكتبة بعد تثبيتها إلى أن توفيت فى ١٩٨٥. اشترك كذلك مع الآنسة سالمة الآنسة حميدة والآنسة اصلاح نظراً لإتساع أعمال المكتبة كما كانت سكرتارية المكتبة تساهم مساهمة فعالة فى انجاز متطلبات قطاع المتاحف طوال رئاستى لهذا القطاع (١٩٧٨ — ١٩٨٤) .

المطبوعات الكتابية :

١ — سجل عام استقر نظام تسطيره اعتباراً من السجل الرابع (أنظر ص ٢٧ — ٣٠).

٢ — سجل للمجلات على نسقه تم طبع سجلين آخرين فى عام ١٩٥٧ .

٣ — سجلات العهدة وعلى نسقها تم طبع عدد وفير منها روعى فى الأخيرة منها صغر الحجم وترقيم الصفحات (أنظر ص ٣٠ — ٣١) .

٤ — سجل الإعارة الخارجية — نظم سجل جديد اعتباراً من ١٩٦٨ وطبع منه عدد وفير استغل بعضه كسجل عهدة للمكتبات الفرعية (المتاحف — الترميم) .

٥ — استمارات للإعارة الخارجية (تجرى فى نظام ضيق) واستعجال لإسترجاع الكتب وتصريح للخروج بالكتب .

زيد على هذه المطبوعات اعتباراً من ١٩٥٤ :

- بطاقة استلام مطبوعات (أنجليزى وفرنسى).
- بطاقة استلام مطبوعات مع نقص اعداد سابقة (أنجليزى وفرنسى).
- بطاقة بيانات للرد على استفهامات (أنجليزى وفرنسى) .
- بطاقة للمراسلات خلاف جوابات مطبوعة .
- تصاريح للخروج بالطرود والمطبوعات المهداة .

مصـــادر الكتب :

اعتمدت المكتبة فى توفير حاجياتها من الكتب على :

١ — المكتبات الداخلية فى حدود ما يتوفر بها من مطبوعات .

٢ — المكتبات الخارجية ويمكن تقسيم هذه الفترة إلى :

ونقل إلى قطاع المتاحف فى آواخر يناير ١٩٨٤ لتوقعه عدم استطاعته التجاوب مع الرئاسة الجديدة بالمكتبة .

عبد الباسط امام : كلف بالعمل فى المكتبة بعد انتهاء خدمته العسكرية (١٩٧٣/٧/٣). وبذكائه استطاع الالمام بالخدمة المطلوبة منه رغم أميته وادرك فيها خبرة واسعة ثم اتخذ من تصوير المستندات عملا رئيسياً له بعد نقل ربيع عيد هلالى .

حربى عبد الله تاج الدين : اعتباراً من يوليو ١٩٧٦/٧/١ . من دروه أيضاً ومن الذين شاركوا فى «مشروع انقاذ آثار النوبة» كذلك تعلم تماماً مناولة الكتب وتركزت مسئوليته بصفة رئيسية على تسليم مراسلات المكتبة .

حسن مهدى : عمل بالمتحف قبل نقله إلى المكتبة فى ١٩٧٥/٥/١ وتخصص فى مناولة الكتب إلى جانب أعمال النظافة والمراسلات التى تخص المطابع .

ملكه صادق : عملت أولا كموسمية (١٩٧٥/١١/١١) ثم ثبتت وتخصصت فى مناولة الكتب واجادت بعض أعمال النظافة .

فرج سيد عمر : عين بالمكتبة بعد انتهاء ندبه من العمل فى متحف قصر عابدين ويجيد أعمال النظافة أجادة كاملة خلاف تسليم مراسلات المطابع .

عبد الفتاح أمام : عين فى ١٩٨٣ وتخصص فى مناولة الكتب وأعمال التصوير :

وقد عمل بالمكتبة فى هذه الفترة مجموعة من العمال لم يستطيعوا تعلم مناولة الكتب فكانت أعمالهم قاصرة على النظافة وحمل بعض الكتب إلى أماكن محددة — أو تسليم مراسلات وهم محمود الشامى (ظل حتى المعاش) إبراهيم الغزاوى (نقل إلى العباسية) ونعيمة حسين (أم وحيد) وعايدة على حسن والأخيرتان طلبتا النقل من المكتبة فى يناير ١٩٨٤ وتعمل الأولى حالياً فى مخازن القطاع والثانية فى متحف المركبات وأحمد عبد الرحمن (شارك كذلك فى أعمال تسليم التجارب للمطابع ونقل فى ١٩٨٥) .

العمالة الفنية :

عنيت بتوفير عمالة فنية للمكتبة استكمالا لإستقلالها فتوفر بها ثلاثة نجارين واسترجى استغنت الورش عنهم وهم :

— مبارك عزازى — محمد الشيهى — جمال السعيد — زينهم حسن (استرجى) .

وكان يستفاد بهم كذلك فى بعض الأعمال الأخرى اللازمة للأنجاز كالسلف والمشتريات خلاف الأعمال الفنية بقطاع المتاحف .

إلا أن هذا التنظيم فقدته المكتبة فى الشهور الأولى من انتهاء عملى الرسمى .

يدرب العامل بعد تعيينه على حفظ أرقام الدواليب وأرقامها أفرنجية حسب حروف الهجاء فى الدور الأرضى ... A,B,C,D,E, ثم .. AA,AB,AC,AD,AE .
BA,BB,BC,BD,BE... (حجرة القراء) ثم ... CA,CB ثم حسب الأرقام اللاتينية فى الدور الأول من I-LXIV

ويتكون الجيل الأول من العمال من :

احمد مرعى

عبد الجليل ابراهيم (لوحة IX)

وكان دؤوبا فى معاملاته يعنيه تيسير الحصول على الكتب فى هدوء ودون مشاغبة . بعد وصوله سن المعاش (٦٥ سنة) ظل يعمل باليومية حتى مماته (٢٦-١-١٩٦٧) .

أحمد منصور

يتميز باتقان التجليد مما يسر بعض الأعمال المتصلة بالتجليد وكان الترميم معتمداً عليه اعتماداً يكاد أن يكون كليا . خشن المعاملة . ومن هنا لم يكن كثير التعامل مع القراء ويكاد أن يكون ذلك قاصراً فى حالة تغيب زميله عبد الجليل إبراهيم .

عمل مع هذا الجيل « متولى شرارة » واستغل فراغ وقته فى الحصول على الشهادة الإبتدائية ثم آثر العمل فى إدارة المصلحة حيث توفى فى مقتبل العمر .

ثم عين للعمل بالمكتبة نقلا من المتحف العامل مصطفى عبد الله وكان مجداً فى عمله دئوباً وبعد وفاة عبد الجليل إبراهيم واحالة أحمد منصور إلى المعاش انفرد فترة طويلة بخدمة القراء واعباء تسليم المراسلات والنظافة إلى أن نقل معه من المتحف العامل سالم مبارك وظلا متعاونين إلى أن حتمت الظروف ضرورة نقل مصطفى عبد الله — وهنا بدأ اعداد جيل ثالث من العمال .

الجيل الثالث من العمال :

محمد ربيع عبد السميع : نقلا أيضاً من المتحف (١٩٦٨/١١/٢٥) كما سبق له العمل بمشروع انقاذ آثار النوبة . أقبل على العمل بهمة وتفهم واستطاع أن يتقنه فى فترة معقولة وظل فى عمله إلى أواخر ١٩٨٤ حيث طلب النقل لعدم استطاعته التمشى مع هيئة المكتبة الجديدة .

ربيع عيد هلالى(١٩٧١/١/١) : من بلدة دروه كسابقه وأيضاً اشترك فى مشروع انقاذ آثار النوبة ألم بالعمل فى فترة معقولة وحين وفر للمكتبة جهاز تصوير تخصص فى هذا العمل بصفة رئيسية وساعده هدوء طبعه على الإنجاز مما يوافق راحة المتعاملين .

— وخلف انطون زكرى عبد الباقى يوسف لفترة قصيرة ثم حكيم أبو سيف (أنظر ص ١٩ — ٢٠) كما ضم للمكتبة رزق الله مكرم لله (أنظر ص ٢٠—٢١) وعين كأمين مساعد أحمد عبد الرحيم أبو زيد لفترة قصيرة (أنظر ص ٢٠).

— أثر قيام الحرب العالمية الثانية على علاقات المكتبة الخارجية مما كان له تأثيراً بالغاً على انتظام ورود الكتب والمجلات ولم تحاول المكتبة استرجاع نشاطها بالكامل إلا اعتباراً من عام ١٩٥٠ .

— باحالة حكيم أبو سيف على المعاش كلف الدكتور محمد عبد المحسن الخشاب أمين قسم العملة والبردى بالمتحف المصرى بأعمال المكتبة إلى جانب عمله وكان ذلك فى أواخر عام ١٩٤٨ .

— بدأ الدكتور الخشاب بمحاولة استرجاع علاقات تبادل المجلات وتنظيم دولاب AD.

— بتعيين الآنسة ضياء محمود أبو غازى فى عام ١٩٥٠ استرجعت المكتبة نشاطها الأول وزادت علاقاتها الخارجية سواء كان ذلك بالشراء أو التبادل وكذلك بانشاء مبدأ التبادل على أساس التساوى فى الثمن .

— تميز هذا العهد بـ

ظهور المكتبة كمصدر أساسى لكل المهتمين بالدراسات القديمة بعد أن كاد الركود يفقدها هذا الوضع .

— استئناف اصدار كتالوج المكتبة (أنظر ص ١٠ — ١٢) .

— توسيع المكتبة مرات متتالية حتى تضاعفت مساحتها .

— توفير كافة الإمكانيات : ميزانية غير محدودة . عمالة مدربة ، عمالة فنية كاملة : نجـار — استرجى — مصورون للاستنساخ .

تنتهى فى ٢٤—١—١٩٨٤ خدمة الدكتورة ضياء أبو غازى الرسمية وتدخل المكتبة عهداً آخرا يصبح العمل فيه مسئولا من مجموعة كبيرة وتختلف فيه المفاهيم وليس هنا موضع معالجة ذلك .

عمال المكتبة :

يتميز عمال المكتبة بمسئوليتهم عن مناولة الكتب إلى جانب أعمال النظافة ومن هنا كان ولابد أن يكونوا أهلا لهذه المسئولية التى تتطلب أمانة وفهما والماما بالقراءة والكتابة .

مكتبة المتحف المصرى

بدأت هذه المكتبة بتلقى بعض الكتب من هنا وهناك دون تنظيم معين .

— أول ذكر لرصد مبلغ للكتب أتى عام ١٨٩٩ حيث يذكر « ماسبيرو » فى تقريره عن هذا العام عدم استغلال مبلغ خصص للمكتبة بموافقة اللجنة الدائمة للآثار وكان اصلا لحساب باب الدخول مما يوحى بأن « لوريه » أهتم بتدعيم فكرة تواجد مكتبة فطالب بتخصيص مبلغ لشراء كتب ووقع التنفيذ على ماسبيرو (١٩٠٠) حين خلفه فى الرئاسة للمرة الثانية .

— لذلك أصبح موضوع انشاء المكتبة موضع اعتبار وأخذ الإهتمام بها يزداد شيئاً فشيئاً بفضل ماسبرو .

— كان لابد وأن يشمل الإهتمام تعيين أمين للمكتبة وكان ذلك فى ١٩٠٣ حيث اختير السيد دكروس أميناً للمكتبة (١٩٠٣ — ١٩٠٦) . أنظر ص ١٣ — ١٥.

— وخلفه ليون بارى (١٩٠٦) . أنظر ص ١٥ — ١٦ ، ثم جالتييه (١٩٠٦ — ١٩٠٨) . أنظر ص ١٦ — ١٧ .

— ثم مونييه (١٩٠٨—١٩٢٥) الذى أدركت المكتبة فى أيامه تقدماً كبيراً بفضل جهوده وماكان عليه من صفات تتفق وأسس النجاح . (أنظر ص ١٧ — ١٨) .

— من مآثر مونييه اعداد كتالوج للمكتبة شامل لمحتوياتها من كتب ومجلات حتى عام١٩٢٦.

— خلف مونييه انطون زكرى . وطالت أمانته للمكتبة ١٩٢٦ — ١٩٤٦ وعنى باعداد كتيبات فى الآثار والمتحف المصرى كما ترجم بعض الكتب : (أنظر ص ١٨) :

— الأدب والدين عند قدماء المصريين ، القاهرة ١٩٢٣ .

— مفتاح اللغة المصرية القديمة وأنواع خطوطها وأهم أشاراتها . — القاهرة ، ١٩٢٤ .

— النيل فى عهد الفراعنة والعرب . — القاهرة ، ١٩٢٦ .

— الطب والتحنيط عند الفراعنة . — القاهرة ، ١٩٢٦ .

— مرشد أهرام الجيزة والمتحف المصرى . — القاهرة ، ١٩٢٦ .

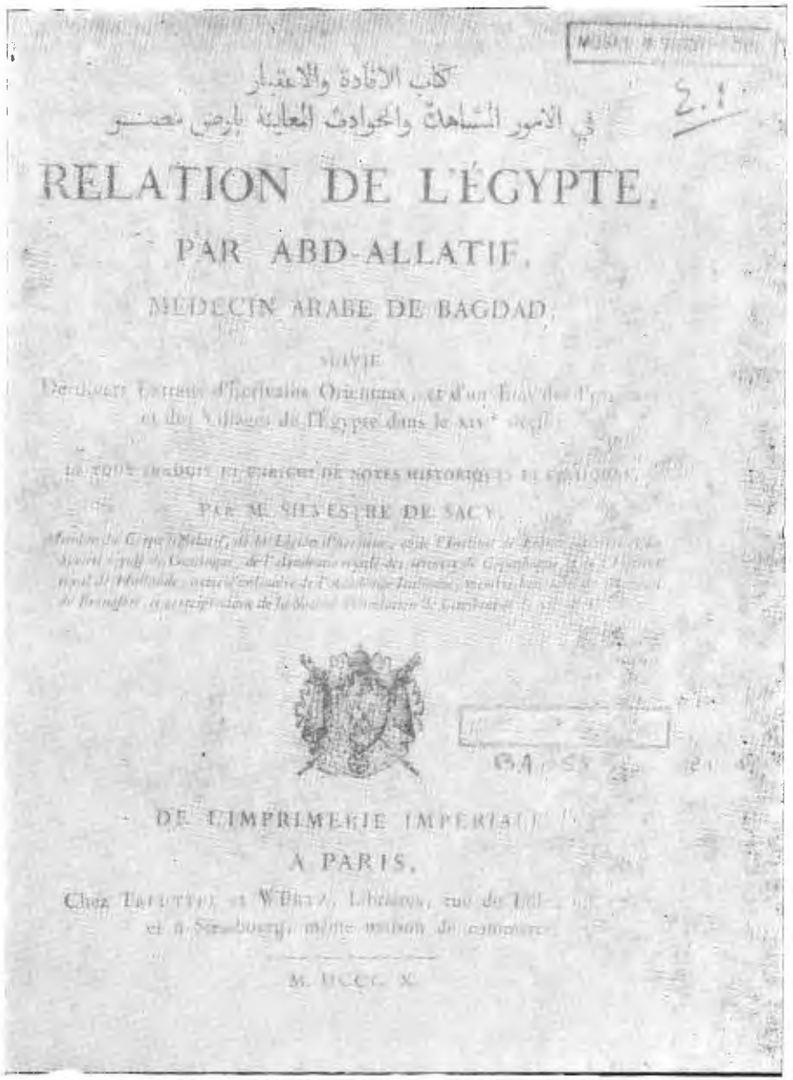
— العاطفة والإنتقام رواية مصرية قديمة (تمثيلية) . — القاهرة ، ١٩٢٦ .

— تحريم البغاء عند قدماء المصريين وحض الحكومة على الغائه . — القاهرة ، ١٩٣٢ .

— أمحوتب اله الطب المصرى القديم ووزير الملك زوسر ومشيد هرمه المتدرج — القاهرة ١٩٤٦.

المحتويات

أول كتاب سجل بالمكتبة . تم الحصول عليه بالشراء فى ١٨٩٥ ،



كتاب الافادة والاعتبار
في الامور المشاهدة والحوادث المعاينة بارض مصر

RELATION DE L'ÉGYPTE,

PAR ABD-ALLATIF,

MÉDECIN ARABE DE BAGDAD,

SUIVIE

DE NOTES HISTORIQUES ET CRITIQUES,

PAR M. SILVESTRE DE SACY,

DE L'IMPRIMERIE IMPÉRIALE.

A PARIS,

M. DCCC. X.

— The first book registered in the Library, acquired by purchase in 1895.

بمناسبة العيد الثمـانين للمبنى

ملحقات حوليات الآثار

كراسة رقم ٣٢

مكتبة المتحف المصرى

ضياء محمود أبوغازى

القاهرة
الهيئة العامة لشئون المطابع الأميرية
١٩٨٨

ملحقات حوليات الآثار

كراسة رقم ٣٢

مكتبة المتحف المصرى

ضياء محمود أبوغازى

القاهرة
الهيئة العامة لشئون المطابع الأميرية
١٩٨٨